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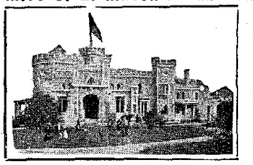

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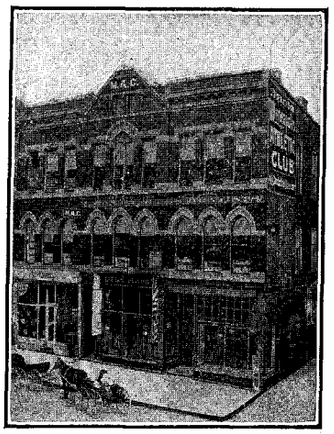
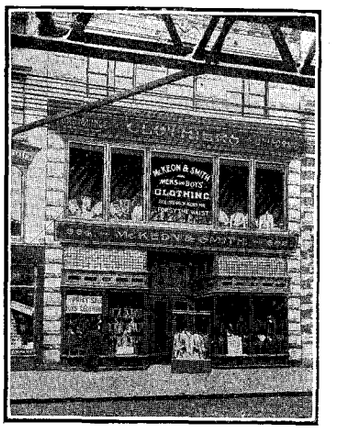
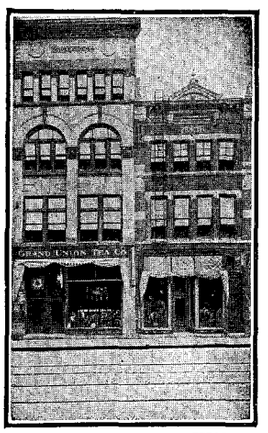


HERRICK BLOCK, MINNEAPOLIS.
Opposite the Nicollet Hotel. **Yields 9% on the investment.**

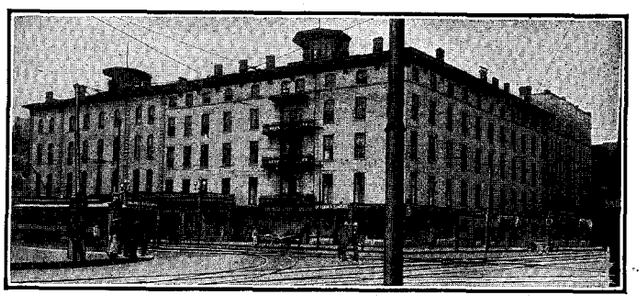
Offers to the man who *expects to live* an investment far superior to that offered by any life insurance company in America. The Corporation invests only in the highest class of income-producing city real estate, insuring absolute protection of principal and accompanied by a steady and increasing income. Its directors and officers serve without salaries, depending for their compensation upon one-half the surplus profits after the preferred shareholders have received cumulative dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The remaining half of such surplus is paid to the holders of the preferred stock in addition to the regular five per cent. dividends. The only salaries paid are for management and clerical work, amounting the past year to less than $4,500. The Corporation publishes the fullest reports regarding its business, and every shareholder is privileged to make a thorough investigation of its affairs. Provision has been made to loan ninety per cent. of the par value of shares should holders deem it necessary to borrow.



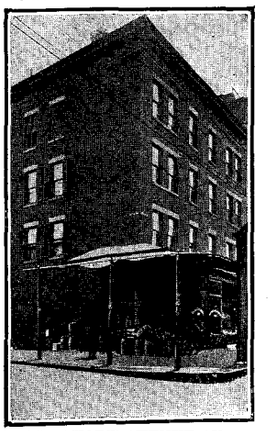
362-364 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Located on the principal business street between City Hall and Brooklyn's great department stores. **Pays 7½%**



WEST SUPERIOR ST., DULUTH, MINN.
Kalamazoo Block at left. **Annual income 7%.**



NICOLLET BLOCK, MINNEAPOLIS.
The "Astor House" of Minneapolis. Every car line of entire city passes or transfers at this point. **Yields 11% on our investment** and is leased for 10 years to parties of highest responsibility. Three-quarters of the rental value of this property is in the ground floor stores.



NEW YORK AVENUE AND FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Purchased at about 25% less than real value. **Produces 8%.**

You can own an interest in these valuable revenue-producing business properties for $5 and upward a month.

The rental income of this group of buildings nets the United Cities Realty Corporation over nine per cent. on its investment. The funds used in the purchase of these buildings represent the small investments of thousands of people, among them many readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. They are exactly the type of investment which created the great estates of the Astors, Goelets, Rhinelanders, Gerrys, etc., names known throughout the length and breadth of the United States as representing the very acme of conservatism and investment-success. Every building is a steady and continuous producer of revenue. Every building is so situated in the business district of its city as to insure an increase in value and therefore a constant increase of the value of each shareholder's interest. Shares, $120 each, are sold in blocks of five or more. Terms, $5 and upward a month.

The Last Dividend Paid Was at the Rate of Six Per Cent. a Year

We invite the inquiry of all non-speculative investors.

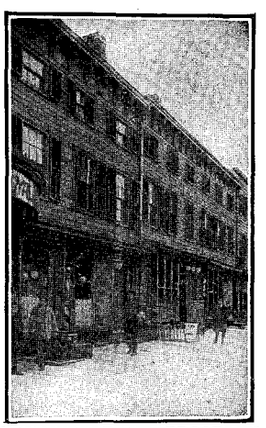
WOOD, HARMON & CO.,

Exclusive Fiscal Agents for the United Cities Realty Corporation.

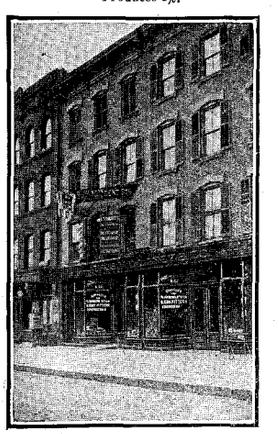
REFERENCES: Any Bank, Trust Company or Commercial Agency in the United States

Dept. M-3, 256 Broadway, New York City.

Unusual opportunities for a limited number of energetic men of unquestioned reputation to act as our permanent representatives in their own communities. Address Agency Department M-3 as above.



168-174 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.
Strategically located near entrance to new Manhattan Bridge. **Pays 18% per annum.**



146 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.
Almost opposite entrance to Subway and new Long Island Station. **Nets 7%.**

ATLANTIC AVE., BOERUM PLACE AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.
We have refused 50% more than this cost. **Yields 11%.**

FLATBUSH AVE., 3d AND SCHERMERHORN Sts., BROOKLYN.
Our most promising Brooklyn holding. In the heart of the retail district, susceptible of improvement for large department store. **Could be resold at $40,000 profit.**

MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS, JOPLIN, MO.
Best corner in that city. Bought cheap. **Is earning 9%.**

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

THE first-fruit of the President's attempt to start another world-peace movement is a fight with the Senate that is stirring up the newspaper cudgels all over the country. It was his intention to have America take the lead in a world-wide exchange of arbitration treaties; but as a result of this disagreement we seem likely to be the one important nation, so the Buffalo *Express* remarks, to be left outside the movement. In the Senate's attempt to keep the President from belittling it, observes the Hartford *Courant*, it has belittled itself. Indeed, says the New York *Evening Post*, it "has actually crippled our diplomacy," a reflection that several other journals share. The burking of all these arbitration treaties by this quarrel "can not fail to impair, for a time, the influence of this country in the general council of nations," for "the foreign Powers can not communicate with the Senate, and they are informed, in substance, that it is hardly worth while bothering themselves with the President," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. So, too, thinks the Boston *Herald*, which asks what weight the European Powers will attach to future notes of Secretary Hay on such topics as the integrity of China, a comment that is echoed by the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, as reported by cable, which inquires sarcastically if the Hay notes in regard to China are worth anything in view of this revelation that the real dictator in foreign affairs is the Senate, which has never said a word about China. The fact is, says *The Herald*, the Senate's action "has vastly weakened the authority and honor of the office of the American Secretary of State in every court of Europe."

The whole conflict between President and Senate rages over the two words "agreement" and "treaty." In the seven arbitration treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President, it was provided that each question submitted to arbitration under these treaties should be defined by a "special agreement." The Senate, despite the President's earnest protest, amended them to provide instead for a "special treaty." A "special treaty" would have to be submitted to the Senate, a "special agreement" would not, and the President holds that treaties that merely provide for other treaties contain nothing except an "expression of barren intention, and, as compared with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration treaty, they probably represent, not a step forward, but a slight step backward." The President announces that he will take no steps to secure the assent of the foreign Powers to the treaties in their amended form.

Sir Thomas Barclay, an English advocate of arbitration, calls the Senate's action "disgraceful," and says it is "the severest blow the peace movement has received in years." Oscar S. Straus indorses the President's position. At the President's dinner in "Little Hungary" in New York last week Congressman Sulzer and District Attorney Jerome, both Democrats, praised the President and scored the Senate, amid wild applause. The Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks the only commendable feature of the Senate's action is the fact that it has given added impetus to the movement for popular election of Senators. Other papers that approve the President's course are the New York *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail*, *Press*, and *Journal of Commerce*, and the Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer*. The New York *Tribune*, whose editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, is expecting to be appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, an appointment upon which the President and Senate must agree, is maintaining complete silence upon the present unpleasantness.

Turning to the other side, we find ex-Secretary Foster, Wayne MacVeagh, and Mr. Carnegie indorsing the Senate's position. Senator Lodge has prepared a statement showing that in practically all the European Powers signatory to these treaties the contemplated "agreements" would have to be acted upon by one or both of the legislative bodies; and in reply to reflections upon the Senate's motives another prominent Senator is quoted as saying that "the fact that the Senate has ratified forty-three out of the forty-four arbitration treaties submitted to it [prior to the present treaties] demonstrates how unwarranted is the implication that the Senate is not in sympathy with the principle of arbitration, while the fact that out of the forty-three arbitration treaties ratified only six were amended effectually disposes of the allegation that the Senate is inclined to be captious in such matters." The Philadelphia *Record* thinks the Senate has "earned a fresh title to the confidence of the American people" and "proved itself worthy of the body in the best days of its history." The Washington *Post*, similarly, thinks the unamended treaties gave the President too much power in binding our Government to the settlement of differences with foreign governments, and declares that the Senate's action has "earned it the respect and gratitude of the people." *The Sun* sees Mr. Roosevelt engaged in "vast schemes of centralization and of the aggrandizement of the executive power," and the State Department gradually being filled with "the tenets and practises of a Muravieff, a Pobiedonostseff, and a Plehve." *The Herald* sees "the maintenance of republican principles of government" in danger, but rejoices that "thanks to the patriotism of the Senate, the danger has been averted for a time." Says the Hartford *Times*: "It is a narrow view which shuts the eye to the manner in which Panama was detached from Colombia, and the way by which American rule has been started in Santo Domingo, and praises the President as safer, saner, or more patriotic than the Senate of the United States."

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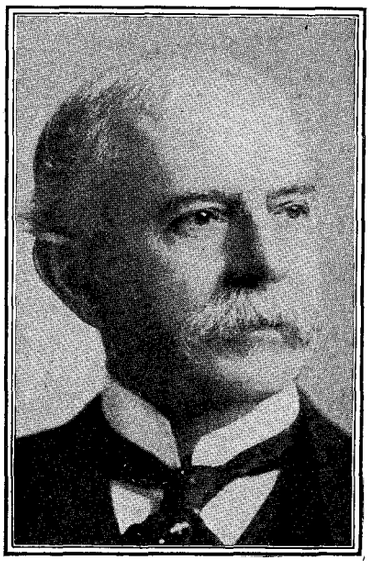
AN INSTRUCTIVE INSURANCE JAR.

WHEN the captains of "high finance" fall out, there are always some interesting reflections in the newspapers. Just five years ago Mr. Frick had a falling-out with Mr. Carnegie and gave away the fact that the Carnegie Steel Company had made $21,000,000 net profit in 1899, and expected to make $40,000,000 in 1900, sums that the newspapers contrasted rather sharply with Mr. Carnegie's library gifts. Last week there came to light a falling-out between Mr. James H. Hyde, who owns a majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a number of the company's officers, led by James W. Alexander, the president. The Equitable "is perhaps the most conspicuous institution in the whole world of insurance and finance," says *The Sun*, and the attack on Mr. Hyde "is in some respects the most remarkable and momentous manifestation that has ever occurred in the history of a great life insurance company."



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JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
President of the Equitable, who led the attack on Mr. Hyde.

The Alexander faction made two demands—first, that the concern be made a mutual company by giving to policy-holders whose policies amount to at least $5,000 votes in the election of directors; and, second, that Mr. Hyde be retired from his position as first vice-president. "It is incompatible with present public opinion, as well as with the interest of the society and its beneficiaries," they declared, in a petition to the directors, "that the policy-holders, as the real parties in interest, should continue to be without any voice in the administration of these funds, but that the entire power of selecting directors should be vested in and exercised solely by the holder for the time being of the majority of the society's nominal capital stock." And the reelection of Mr. Hyde, they added, "would be most prejudicial to the welfare and progress of the society and the conservation of the trust funds held for the benefit of our policy-holders," for "Mr. Hyde's prominence in various ways, and his acts as vice-president are such as tend to provoke criticism of the society, to create misgivings as to the conservatism of its management, and to injure its business as an institution which has been uniformly held out to the public as conducted solely on the mutual plan for the benefit and protection of its policy-holders."

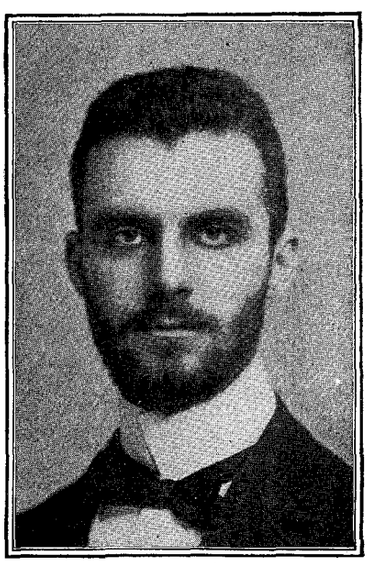
A truce was effected at the directors' meeting on Thursday of last week. All the old officers, of both factions, were reelected, and a committee containing representatives of both parties was chosen to plan a scheme for "mutualizing" the company. A member of the Hyde party gave out a statement at the close of the meeting accusing the Alexander contingent of being less anxious for the welfare of the policy-holders than anxious for their "proxies," after mutualization, in order to vote themselves into the saddle. The whole incident shows, according to *The Sun*, that "this great corporation is internally rent asunder, not by the shortcomings of young Mr. Hyde, but by selfish and unscrupulous greed." The company is capitalized at $100,000, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, with dividends limited to seven per cent. a year, so that the income that can be derived in dividends from the entire capital stock is limited to $7,000 per annum. Yet it is reported that E. H. Harriman and a group of associates have offered to buy Mr. Hyde's share of the stock (fifty-one per cent.) for $5,000,000. Says *The Sun*:

"What an entirely new aspect must the Equitable present to its policy-holders and to the insurance departments of the several States and countries where its business is transacted! Five millions of money paid for what? For fifty thousand dollars' worth of a trumpery 7 per cent. stock? Or for the power to use, divert, and manipulate the hundreds of millions in cash and securities which belong to the policy-holders, the real owners of the Equitable?"

The World takes up the same idea and remarks that "the policy-holders are not the only persons interested" in it. It goes on to say:

"The insurance companies have now become the great agencies in high finance and trust exploitation. By means of the premiums paid by policy-holders they provide the money for these colossal schemes of financial centralization. The savings of the people in the form of insurance premiums are turned over to the captains of industry and used to control gas companies, electric-light companies, telephone companies, street-car companies, railway companies, and various other forms of corporation activity. Wherever there is a consolidation of great public-service corporations to stifle competition and squeeze the public it will generally be found that the money of a great life-insurance company is behind it. Without this convenient 'surplus' high finance would be hard pressed for funds in its gigantic schemes of flotation. The insurance purpose in life insurance has now become almost incidental to the speculative purpose.

"The differences in the Equitable Company, which were temporarily settled yesterday by a compromise, have finally fastened public attention upon this extraordinary aspect of the life-insurance business. Real light has at last been thrown upon President Roosevelt's recommendation that the powers of the Federal Bureau of Corporations be extended over the interstate business of the life-insurance companies. In time the public may learn something about the most important art of modern life insurance—its relations with Wall Street and the endless-chain means by which a few men are able to control practically all the public utilities of the country at the expense of its 80,000,000 people."



JAMES H. HYDE,
Whose conduct, according to the Alexander petition, tends "to provoke criticism of the society, to create misgivings as to the conservatism of its management, and to injure its business."

Mr. Hyde's "prominence in various ways," mentioned in the Alexander petition, is taken to refer to his social extravagancies, which culminated a few weeks ago in a "Louis XIV. ball," whose magnificence might have given the "grand monarch" himself some new ideas in that line. The evening's entertainment is said to have cost the tidy sum of $100,000. *The Evening Post* says of this feature of the case:

"Never is glitter or ostentation more out of place than in a man given charge of the investments, or savings, or provision for old age and death, of hundreds of thousands of people. They jealously watch his bearing and his conduct. Many things they will tolerate or forgive; but the unpardonable sin in a great fiduciary officer is light fickleness and sensational display. John Bull, it has been said, will

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stand many things, but can not stand frivolity in those who ought to be grave. Uncle Sam is as fastidious, if not more so; and the men in whom he most insists upon sobriety and propriety are the men at the head of institutions having direct financial relations with sober and proper citizens all over the land.

"It is a peculiar standard of behavior which we impose upon rich men in this fiduciary capacity. Wastrels and wealthy young fools have their fling with their own money—or their fathers'—and we simply laugh or wonder or scoff at the spectacle; but let it be a case which touches, or seems to touch, funds or investments held in trust for others, and the Puritan instantly leaps out of the pocket. Mr. Schwab had this truth unpleasantly brought home to him. He had plenty of his own to plunge with at Monte Carlo and dazzle the natives; but it was not jovial 'Charlie,' generous with his money easy got and easy gone that Americans beheld, but the President of the United States Steel Corporation; and his frivolous conduct actually shook its credit and finally shook him out of his office. The Puritan investors in steel securities rose up and demanded that such an Agag be hewn in pieces before the Lord. It is, we feel, a sound instinct which exacts at least the appearance of sagacity and poise of character in great financial administrators. There are unwritten guarantees in finance, and this is one of them. Large responsibility ill becomes a social butterfly."

QUIETING COLOMBIA.

SOME of the daily papers view askance President Reyes's proposals to reestablish friendly relations between the United States and Colombia, and incidentally to sell a couple of islands. Islands are our national weakness, says the New York *World*, and "if President Reyes really wants to sell islands, he has picked out the most promising customer in the world"; and a paragrapher remarks that "Colombia may have a debt for Uncle Sam to collect for her." President Reyes, according to the despatches from Bogota, would like to have the United States permit Panama to vote on the question whether or not she will return to Colombia. If it shall decide to remain independent, President Reyes proposes that the United States purchase from Colombia for $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 the islands of San Andres and San Luis in the Caribbean Sea. In any event the canal zone is to remain with the United States.

These propositions find little favor in the newspapers of this country. In the first place, it is pointed out, the United States could not permit the suggested plebiscite, since the independence of Panama is fixed by the very first article of the canal treaty. However, the Springfield *Republican* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* think that the United States should do something to make Colombia more contented. "A liberal price paid to Colombia for these islands, which would be considered as merely a continuation of the canal zone, would, according to *The Republican*, "restore friendly feelings and would go far toward improving the position of American interests" throughout that country. *The Ledger* says similarly:

"Colombia owes it to the action of the United States that she lost the isthmus, the price paid for the canal concession and the future rentals. It is now too late to undo what was done in November, 1903, but there are not a few Americans who would gladly welcome any plan by which their Government might be enabled to make reparation to Colombia for what they believe to have been a grievous wrong, and to set an example to the world and a precedent in the dealings of great nations with weaker neighbors."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* distrusts Colombia's good intentions, for it remarks:

"What she wants first of all is to have Uncle Sam use his good graces to help her get Panama back into the Colombian fold, for the little isthmian state was the most valuable part of the United States of Colombia. Failing this, the real estate deal is the alternative. The islands may be of strategic value to us, having a bearing on the protection of the canal; but this country is likely to be wary of its dealings with the Latin-American republic. . . . Colombia is tricky and not to be trusted. We owe her nothing on account of Panama, for she brought on the separation herself by her injustice toward that province, nor could we be expected to help her get that province back. It would undo all the good work done for the canal."

Fate of an Illinois Reformer.—The Illinois legislature has given notice that "while vigilant in shielding corrupters," it "will be vigorous in punishing accusers," remarks the Chicago *Public*, a reform weekly, in commenting upon the expulsion of Representative Comerford. Mr. Comerford, who is the first member of the Illinois legislature to suffer this punishment, had delivered a lecture before the Illinois College of Law, in which he scored the legislature in biting terms, saying, among other things, that it was "a great auction-mart for the sale of special privileges." The speech made a great sensation, and a commission was appointed to

ROLL-CALL IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

FOR I WAS BORN A DUTCHMAN
OF FIERY SOUTHERN STOCK,
AND I'M A GAY FRENCH GENTLEMAN
OF COLD GRAY PLYMOUTH ROCK;
I'M A SON OF THE WEST,
I'M A SON OF THE EAST
AND A SON OF OLD BRIAN BORU;
AND WHEN I'M INVITED
I'M LIKEWISE DE-LIGHTED
TO BE A HUNGARIAN TOO!

FOR HE HIMSELF HATH SAID IT, AND IT'S GREATLY TO HIS CREDIT, "HE'S A COS-MO-POL-I-TAN."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

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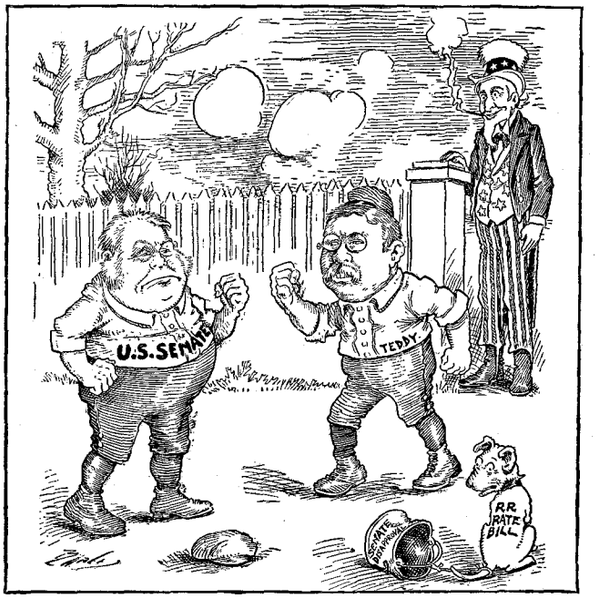


UNCLE SAM WOULD LIKE THE JOB.

TEDDY—"Well, anyhow, my uncle kin lick yer whole family."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

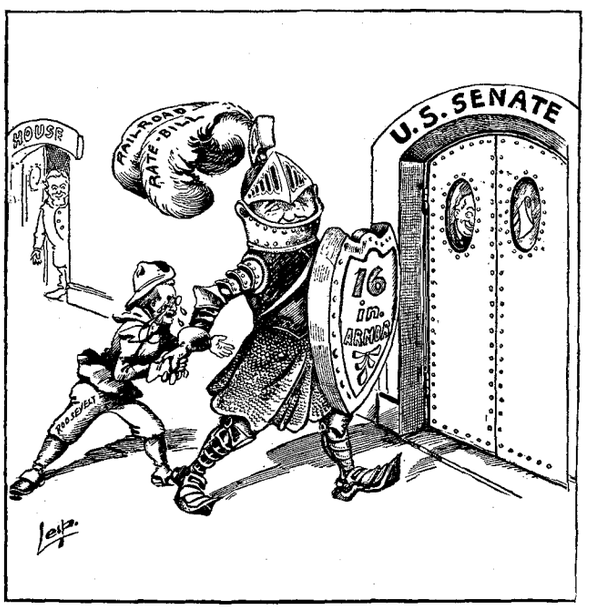
STRIKING MOODS

investigate the matter. The commission ruled that it would consider charges against the present legislature only, which has just begun its session, and as Mr. Comerford had little or no proof of corruption at this session, his charges were held to be slanderous, and by a vote of 121 to 13 he was expelled. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* and *Journal* criticize the legislature severely for this action, but the other Chicago papers think Mr. Comerford brought his fate upon himself by making charges he could not prove. "The assembly has the right to demand that it shall not be prejudged, and that no one of its own members shall, without proof, scandalize it in the public estimation," says the Chicago *Tribune;* and the Chicago *Evening Post* remarks that "no legislative body could retain its own self-respect or the confidence of its constituents if it failed to punish one of its members who called his colleagues boodlers"; but "on the action of the legislature during the remainder of its career will depend the final judgment." Says the Chicago *Chronicle:*

"It is perfectly obvious that a habit of reckless accusation is just as harmful to the cause of truth and morality as bona-fide exposures are beneficial to it. The cry of 'wolf' made too often in sport always results at last in its failing to arouse attention when the wolf is really coming. There is no surer way to plunge the community into hopelessness and indifference in regard to official corruption than by a succession of sensational exposures which turn out to be no exposures at all."

SANTO DOMINGO CUSTOMS AND SENATE CUSTOMS.

THERE is a well-defined idea, plainly expressed in some papers and only hinted at in others, that President Roosevelt originally intended to put the Santo Domingo plan into operation without consulting the Senate, and was really responsible for the disavowed and rejected "agreement" which made no provision for Senatorial "advice and consent." All criticism of this sort is discontinued, however, now that he has sent to the Senate a treaty drawn in due and regular form, providing for American supervision of the Santo Dominican customs in the interests of the little republic's creditors. In this treaty it is provided that "the Government of the United States of America, viewing any attempt on the part of the governments outside of this hemisphere to oppress or control the destiny of the Dominican republic as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, is, in compliance with the request of the Dominican Government, disposed to lend its assistance toward effecting a satisfactory arrangement with all the creditors of the Dominican Government, agreeing to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican republic." To this end we agree to take charge of all the custom-houses, pay the Dominican Government 45 per cent. of the total amount collected, and apply the remainder to the payment of custom-house employees and the liquidation of Dominican debts, the surplus to be at the disposal of the Dominican Government. It is stipulated that "any reform of the system of duties and taxes shall be made in agreement with the President of the United States," and it is provided that "this agreement shall take effect after its approval by the United States Senate and the Congress of the Dominican republic."



Good-by, my Rate-bill,
Farewell to you;

One last fond look
Into your eyes of blue.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

OF THE SENATE,

President Roosevelt says in his message to the Senate accompanying the treaty:

"The justification for the United States taking this burden and incurring this responsibility is to be found in the fact that it is incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other Powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their creditors, and yet to refuse itself to take any such steps.

"An aggrieved nation can without interfering with the Monroe Doctrine take what action it sees fit in the adjustment of its disputes with American States, provided that action does not take the shape of interference with their form of government or of the despoilment of their territory under any disguise. But, short of this, when the question is one of a money claim, the only way which remains finally to collect it is a blockade, or bombardment, or the seizure of the custom-houses, and this means, as has been said above, what is in effect a possession, even tho only a temporary possession, of territory.

"The United States then becomes a party in interest, because under the Monroe Doctrine it can not see any European Power seize and permanently occupy the territory of one of these republics, and yet such seizure of territory, disguised or undisguised, may eventually offer the only way in which the Power in question can collect any debts, unless there is interference on the part of the United States."

The Providence *Journal* learns that our intervention in Santo

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Domingo was hastened by the fact that plans were ripening for a determined revolt against President Morales, who hurriedly put his custom-houses into our hands, on the theory that 45 per cent. will be better for him than nothing. Now, argues *The Journal*, "this puts the whole affair before us in a new light," and shows why the President could ill afford to wait the action of a dilatory Senate. It remarks:

"If it had been simply a question of fixing up the turbulent republic's finances it could have been argued, as indeed it was, that the President might have been less hasty and without loss deferred the negotiations and the naval demonstration till after consultation with Congress. But if the real purpose was to avert an impending revolution it was obviously necessary to act immediately if at all. And it is just such emergencies that we are now likely to have to meet, more or less unexpectedly, in various parts of the world. It is agreed on all sides that it is against our interests and everybody's interests that there be permitted such disturbances in neighboring countries as Santo Domingo has just escaped; it is also admitted, and in fact has just been practically demonstrated in this particular case, that by a very little use of the big stick we can prevent them. But plainly it must often happen that the situation, if it is to be dealt with at all effectively, will require a very prompt exercise of a rather wide discretionary power on the part of the President. It is the recognition of this fact, and not any desire to magnify the Executive or to shear the Senate of any of its constitutional rights, that warrants the suggestion that some way must be found for giving the President a fairly free hand in such business."

More trouble along the same line is expected by the Chicago *Tribune*, upon receipt of the news that Honduras has repudiated

UP AGAINST A BAD GAME.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

THE RAILROADS,

part of its foreign debt; and the New Orleans *Picayune* hears that Argentina, Chile, and Brazil are getting restless under the idea that the Monroe Doctrine makes them wards of this country, and are thinking of contracting European alliances.

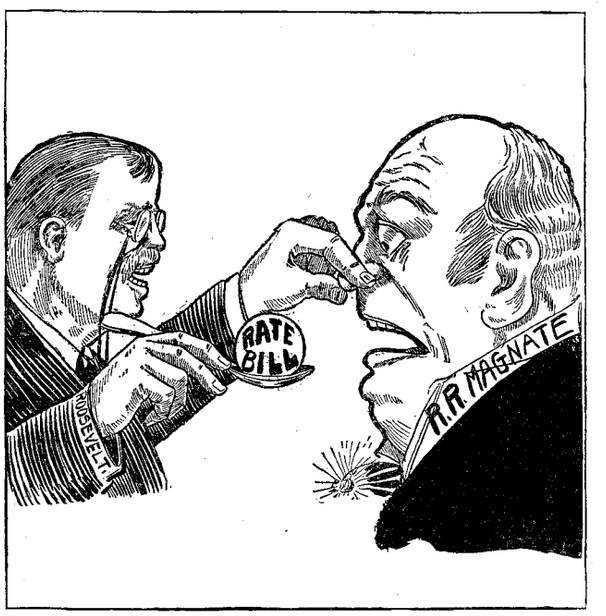
The New York *Evening Post* ridicules the President's idea of the Monroe Doctrine thus:

"The President's message accompanying the Santo Domingo treaty explains that it is the Monroe Doctrine which prevents us from allowing foreign nations to collect their debts from American republics. This shows what a juggler's hat the Doctrine is. Anything can be pulled out of it, from a rabbit to a goose. Other nations have proceeded to exact their just dues from republics in this hemisphere, and have done it with our consent and even applause. Germany did it, in the case of Venezuela, when Mr. Roosevelt himself was President. Was not the Monroe Doctrine then in full vigor? How could it tolerate at that time what it now shrinks from in horror? The real answer to these questions is, of course, that the Monroe Doctrine is too much like a great swelling word of vanity, which we utilize as an excuse for doing whatever we wish. When the President says that it is the Doctrine which inhibits foreign governments from demanding payment of Santo Domingo, he actually means that he does not want them to do it."

KANSAS AND STANDARD OIL.

KANSAS, the home of "lost political causes and bizarre economic experiments," as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* characterizes it, is just now in the midst of an interesting contest with one of the most powerful industrial combinations in existence, the results of which are expected to be felt throughout the nation. The Standard Oil Company has a monopoly in the Kansas oil-field, and Kansas is endeavoring to break the power of that corporation over the wells and markets of that State. "The trust has all the pipe lines in the State, and it is the only refiner," we are told by the Philadelphia *Ledger*; "consequently, it could and did charge the independent producers just what it pleased for the conveyance of the crude oil to its own refineries, and paid only what it pleased for the crude oil. Thus the producers were squeezed so hard that they either had to sell out the oil-fields to the trust at its own price or sell oil at a loss." Backed by public opinion, the Kansas legislature has proceeded to deal with the monopoly by passing new legislation. One act has just been signed by the Governor, providing for a state refinery having an output of one thousand barrels a day, operated by convict labor. Another new law makes the Standard's pipe lines for the conveyance of oil "common carriers," and not only fixes maximum rates for the conveyance of oil, but prohibits discrimination. As soon as the Standard heard that all the power of the State was being arrayed against it, it proceeded "to teach the State of Kansas a lesson," as one of the Standard officials is reported to have put it, by ordering a suspension of all operations in Kansas, andthe crude oil producers were in consequence compelled to stop pumping oil and to discharge their help.

The Kansas situation is taken as an entering wedge for the prosecution of a national investigation of the Standard Oil Company. On February 15 the House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, providing for the investigation of the corporation from top to bottom



"TAKE THIS PILL OR SOMETHING WORSE!"
—Rostrup in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

AND THE PRESIDENT.

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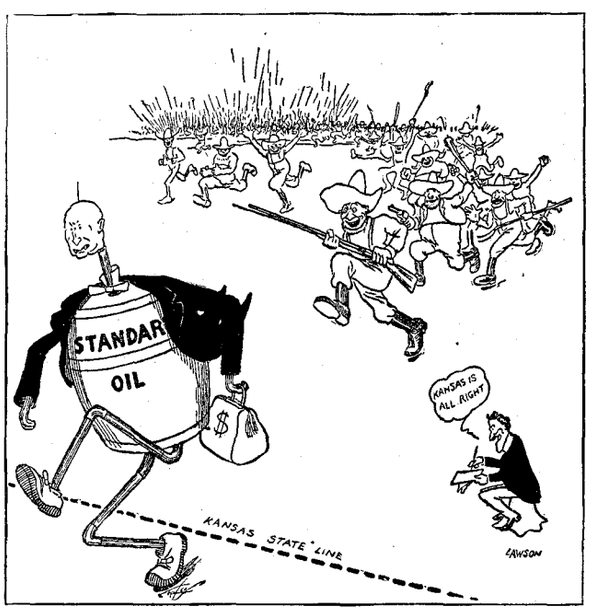
by the Department of Commerce. The following day President Roosevelt, in accordance with this action, ordered a special investigation by the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce. It is believed that the Kansas situation will give the Government the information necessary to proceed against the big oil trust. "The Kansas incident will be well worth while if it results in a thorough investigation of Standard Oil methods," declares the New York *World*.

The proposition for the state oil refinery is being commented upon as leading to state socialism, and some of the members of the Kansas lower house, in voting for it, expressed apprehension that they were assisting to rehabilitate populism. "I hate to see this step taken," said Speaker Stubbs. "No doubt the battle should be made, but the way of going into the fight is all wrong. We've taken two weeks to prepare to fight a monopoly worth countless millions, and such haste is foolish. We're back in benighted days of populism, that's all." The Topeka *Capital*, supporting the project for a state refinery, frankly admits that it is a species of socialism, but it says that occasionally a monopoly becomes so oppressive and intolerant that it can only be reached by socialistic remedies. *The Capital* believes that a state refinery will restore competition in the oil industry of that State. It says:



WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS!
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

"With a refinery the State becomes a shipper and as such has the legal machinery to enforce its rights. In so doing it enforces the rights of all competitors as well, to reasonable and equal rates and prices.

"It may be said that if the State can avail itself of its own laws, so may private capital; but we come back to the point that private capital has surrendered the fight and has no faith in the effectiveness of the laws, with their technicalities and their delays. It is as a means of reviving private competition, clearing the way for the freedom of industry, that a state refinery appeals to the people and arouses the opposition of the trust.

"In the end it is not socialism that will come out of this effort of the State itself to enter a field of manufacture, but if it succeeds it will wrest the oil business from the control of private monopoly and restore it to free competition."

The Kansas City *Journal*, however, says the "state refinery project, besides being rankly socialistic, is clearly impractical. Might as well attempt to bail out Lake Superior with a hand scoop as to try to handle the Kansas oil yield with a little two-by-four state refinery." The same paper continues:

"The agitation in Kansas was started by the oil producers. They came roaring up to Topeka with a challenge to the Standard to fight. They said they wanted to whip the Standard with the weapon of competition. To do it they asked for a toy refinery that could handle 1,000 barrels of oil a day. They seemed not to think of the 26,000 barrels a day which the state refinery could not handle. It is about such a campaign as Nogi could have waged against Port Arthur if he had armed his soldiers with popguns. . . . The refinery bill ought to be entitled 'An act to reduce the price of crude oil, and to keep out independent refineries.' It will reduce the price of crude oil. It will not reduce the price of manufactured oil save at a loss to taxpayers. It will stifle every thought of independent refineries, for no man not fit for the lunatic asylum would think of going into competition with a state refinery that starts out with free convict labor and the declaration that it will sell at less than cost.

"There is just one way in which the Standard oil monopoly may be broken. That is by establishing conditions under which cutthroat practises must be abolished and fairness in transportation established all over the country. There are millions of capital ready to go into the oil business when such conditions are assured. They can be assured in only one way and that is through the intelligent action of Congress. They can not be brought in the slightest degree by any action of Kansas, for Kansas can not have anything to say about interstate commerce. Just as an example of what we mean, and of how impotent Kansas is in this oil situation, we submit this proposition: The legislature is proceeding to establish maximum rates on oil in Kansas. If these rates are not confiscatory they can be sustained on purely Kansas traffic. But how are they going to reach in any way the Standard Company which ships crude oil out of Kansas, manufactures it in another State, and then ships it back to Kansas? They may control the transportation prices of the Kansas state refinery, but how are they going to reach the question of rebates or overcharges or undercharges on interstate commerce?"

SERGIUS.

"WE have firm confidence that all our subjects will share and sympathize in our sorrow and will unite their heartfelt prayers with our own for the repose of the soul of the departed," says the Czar in a royal proclamation of his grief over the assassination of his uncle, the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch (or Sergius, as the American newspapers call him). The reports from Russia, however, seem to indicate that the confidence of the Czar in this regard may not be entirely rewarded; and in America the impression seems to be pretty firmly held that the grand duke's taking-off was largely the result of his own acts. "In his life he knew no pity, and in his death he will command but hate," is one comment that is characteristic of many. His profligacy and viciousness are the qualities most widely spoken of, and he is blamed for beginning and persisting in the present war, for pilfering the Red Cross funds, persecuting the Jews and the students, and seizing the funds of the Armenian Church. For years he has "been regarded as the evil genius of the present Emperor," says the New York *Times*. The London *Quarterly Review*, in its famous article on the Czar, takes an extremely unfavorable view of the grand duke and then informs us that he was the Czar's chief religious adviser. Where Nicholas will now turn for spiritual guidance will be a matter of considerable importance.

Great significance is attached by our newspapers to the fact that this assassination is one of a striking series. In less than a year Bobrikoff, Plehve, Boguslavsky, Solsalon, and the Vice-Governor of Elizabetpol have been sent to their rewards by bombs and bullets, and now the assassin has taken one of the royal family, a man thought by many to be the real ruler of Russia. The Philadelphia *Ledger* looks for more murders of this sort in the near future. It says:

"There can be no doubt of the deep and widespread revolutionary feeling of which this murder is the symptom. The men who freely venture their lives in the execution of what they conceive to be a patriotic service are not to be overawed. There will be no

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lack of willing volunteers in the desperate plot that seems to be drawing nearer and nearer to the throne itself. Not even the army can afford defense against this peril, and week by week the whole position of the Russian Government grows more precarious, and the whole country is seething with revolt. In an appeal to the lawful spirit of the nation, in a representative assembly, would seem the Czar's only security. That he will have the timely courage thus to put himself in the nation's hands is more than can reasonably be hoped for. And yet, if not, what is to be the end?"

GRAND DUKE SERGE ALEXANDROVITCH,
Killed by a bomb in Moscow on Friday of last week.

Little hope is felt that the removal of Sergius will better the condition of the people. Thus the New York *Sun* remarks:

"Will the assassination of one man or of a dozen men lighten the burden of Russia? It is very doubtful. Even if all the tribe of Romanoff were wiped out there stands back of them the bureaucracy. It was that which wrecked the Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire and that is as surely wrecking the orthodox empire which in a way is their successor. It may be that the terror inspired by assassination may make it yield, but only revolution will remove it, and it may very well be that this present rebellion is revolution."

"Nothing good can come of his death; assassination never advanced the cause of freedom," says the New York *American;* and *The Evening Mail* says similarly:

"Detestation of his life and his reactionary influence in Russia's affairs will not temper the world's detestation of this crime. It is a crime not only against the law and against God, but against the cause of the Russian people who are demanding a chance to participate in their own government.

"The engine of destruction which burst beneath the carriage of Alexander II. did not advance the cause of freedom for Russia, nor will this. That cause is too sacred a thing to profane with Nihilistic bombs. It must rest, if it is to prosper, not on secret conspiracy and murder, but on right and justice and open action."

The only possible remedy for this epidemic of assassination is a liberalization of the Russian Government, but the adoption of this remedy "is extremely doubtful," thinks the New York *Times*. To quote:

"Assassination is unquestionably the last desperate resort against despotic absolutism. It is easy for us to condemn it, as it is right that we should, for there is no evidence in history and no sound basis in reasoning for the conclusion that despotic absolutism will yield to violence. But the fact which must remain most clear in the minds of men accustomed to democratic institutions is that the only possible remedy for the murderous disease is the gradual establishment of some means for the expression and execution of the will of the people. That this means will be resorted to is extremely doubtful. The reactionary party in Russia is the military party. Its leaders are soldiers trained in the semibarbaric school of Russian arms. They are not cowards, death has no extraordinary terrors for them; exposure to it is a part of their profession, and the actual presence of danger is likely to make them more resolute and severe than ever. From this point of view the violence of the revolutionists should be deplored. It may be that the intellectual portion of the upper classes, men not trained in the school of Russian arms but familiar with and inspired by the life of other nations, men like Witte and Mirski, may fully realize the warning and induce the ruling class to act upon it. For the moment the prospect for order and for liberty in Russia is only rendered more gloomy by this terrible crime."

IF the Czar wants to be absolutely safe from bullets he would better enlist with the Japs.—*The Commoner.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Senate is likely to do something in restraint of the railroads on February 29.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

WHAT the President seems to need most is an arbitration treaty with the Senate.—*The New York World.*

IT is observable that these warnings to postmasters against undue political activity all come after the election.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE author of "The Call of the Wild" has been nominated for mayor by the Socialists of Oakland, Cal. He has accepted the call.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT is understood that the discovery of poison in the fountain-pen of Johann Hoch has greatly excited the cupidity of Thomas W. Lawson.—*The Kansas City Star.*

CHARLES M. SCHWAB denies the report that he is to build Russia a new navy. This confirms the popular suspicion that Russia has no money left.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks that the railroads treat us all alike. Does he expect them to furnish free car-fare and cross-country jaunts to the rest of us?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"I THINK the Czar of Russia is a very inconsistent man." "Nonsense. He wanted universal peace a year ago, and it is safe to gamble that he wants it now worse than he did then."—*Life.*

IT would almost seem that Chairman Cortelyou failed to furnish President Roosevelt with a list of all those trusts who contributed to the recent campaign fund.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

POSSIBLY Mr. J. P. Morgan decided to transfer his attention to railroad building in China because American steel rails cost so much less over there than at home.—*The Ohio State Journal.*

IT would be a little awkward if the Santo Dominicans should ask the President to suppress the Senate insurrection before interfering any further in their affairs.—*The New York American.*

RUSSIA has a larger percentage of blind people than any other country in Europe. It also has the largest percentage of people who might see but refuse to look.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT appears from all reports that Great Britain and Germany are only restrained from going to war with each other by the absence of anything tangible to fight about.—*The Kansas City Star.*

TOM TAGGART says that the Democratic party should cut loose from the East. If Tom will study the returns of the recent election, he will find that it has already done so.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ST. PETERSBURG despatches say that Russia will not consider peace propositions until she has won a signal victory. This agrees with Count Cassini's assertion that the war will last a long time.—*The Washington Post.*

GOVERNOR VARDAMAN thanks God that a few of the faithful are with us still. In view of their apparent scarcity, however, it devolves upon Governor Vardaman to take the best of care of himself.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

AFTER Congress gets through with Judge Swayne for charging up ten dollars a day to Uncle Sam for his hotel hash, it will no doubt discipline any of its members who are thrifty enough to collect twenty cents a mile mileage from Uncle Sam while riding on a free pass.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

UNCLE SAM—"Well, sonny, what's the matter?"
NEW MEXICO—"Please, sir, I just came from the Senate, and I don't know whether I'm a State or a Territory."
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE KAISER'S PLAN FOR AN EDUCATIONAL ENTENTE.

KAISER WILHELM recently directed Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador to the United States, to lay before President Roosevelt a suggestion for an exchange of professors between German and American universities. In this matter he seems to have been anticipated by action on the part of the universities themselves. According to newspaper despatches, Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, has already been selected by the University of Berlin to be the first lecturer under an arrangement entered into between Harvard and Berlin; and Harvard, it is stated, will soon receive a list of available professors from Berlin from which to make her choice. A Franco-American *entente* of a similar nature has also been effected. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

PROF. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Who has been chosen to lecture at the University of Berlin under an arrangement recently made between Harvard and Berlin.

"The Kaiser's suggestion of exchange of professors between German and American universities may be jokingly taken as an expression of concern at the readiness with which a kind of Franco-American educational alliance has been arranged. Mr. James H. Hyde's energy and discretion have established an international lecture bureau, such as the late Major Pond would surely have envied, without quite understanding. Now this kind of circulation of academic luminaries is undoubtedly desirable; but it is a case of the amenities, not of the essentials. The lecturers who come and go between Paris and our university towns contribute to the elegance and variety of academic life wherever they go, but hardly to the staple of instruction. German professors are, happily, not infrequent visitors to this country; some of them have been called permanently to our university chairs, as have one or two Americans to German. If the Kaiser desires to increase their number and give such envoys a quasi-ambassadorial function, they will be heartily welcome. But rather little is likely to come of any organized movement to that effect. The conditions that have made Mr. Hyde's propaganda so successful are lacking in the other case. Our universities are already and perhaps excessively Germanized, and for many years to come the trend toward the breadth, liberality, and finish of French scholarship is likely to be wholesome."

The Cleveland *Leader* is more favorably impressed by "the advantages likely to accrue from reciprocity in thought and interchange of educational views" if the Kaiser's suggestion is seriously considered; and the New York *Times* comments:

"It is a matter for sincere gratification that the older and more highly trained institutions of culture in Europe should deem it desirable that their students should sit under the teachings of our professors. The debt that American education owes to these institutions and to the influence they represent and embody is incalculable.

"It may be said, also, with entire respect for the other nations, that this debt has been peculiarly large to the institutions of Germany. They have been the faithful trustees of the treasures, the privileges, and the opportunities of intellectual life in a somewhat different way, and in a different degree from those of any other land. They have especially been rich in investigators in every branch of learning and of science. More, perhaps, than in any other country, scholarship in its broadest sense has been in Germany a recognized career, with ample rewards of recognition for its devotees and with a singular self-respect among them and general respect for them quite independent of material wealth. Nowhere has the 'splendid fire' of Prometheus, 'from which the ornatures of a day shall mightily fashion great arts,' been cherished and used more steadfastly or with higher devotion. Americans have drawn from that source much inspiration and received much aid and guidance. It is extremely gratifying to have practical testimony to the recognition of the fact that the relation of our scholars and of theirs is now one of common aims and of cooperation."

"DON QUIXOTE" AND ITS AUTHOR.

THE tercentenary of the publication of "Don Quixote," which was recently honored at a banquet of literary men held in London and is to be observed in the near future in Madrid, Paris, and other leading cities, has led to a number of attempts to estimate the place of Cervantes in world literature. "Don Quixote," says a writer in the London *Academy*, "is Spain's patent of nobility in the world of letters. . . . There would be a Spanish literature without Cervantes; but then it would have no life outside the peninsula. He has raised his brethren by excelling them, for, thanks to him, they do belong to the family which has produced one member who ranks with Ariosto, Shakespeare, and Molière."

Major Martin Hume, the author of a newly published work entitled "Spanish Influence on English Literature," thinks that the supreme distinction of "Don Quixote" lies in its faithfulness as an "ironical national allegory." At the beginning of Spain's decadence, during a period of military and naval defeat and of great national distress, the book "was instinctively hailed as a voice which echoed the people's disillusionment and their mocking scorn for the ideals that had failed them." Major Hume says further (in the London *Outlook*):

"It is probable that Cervantes stumbled accidentally upon his great discovery, a discovery of his own strength as much as of a national allegory, for 'Don Quixote' was at first intended to be but a short story satirizing the literary form of the already discredited tales of chivalry. But whether he knew it or not, Cervantes did much more than write a literary satire. He put into deathless prose the truth that was rankling in the nation's heart: that a whole people had been led astray by false ideals, and that sloth, decay, and ruin were all they had to show for a century of heroic sacrifice. Like the true Spaniard that he was, the author laughed with bitter gibe at the craze that had made Spain appear great, while its strength was ebbing from it. 'Quixote' was self-sacrificing, generous, magnanimous through all his aberrations, and so had Spaniards been. They had sought sacred personal distinction by unselfish sacrifice for an abstract ideal, just as 'Quixote' had performed all his derring-do for an idealized Dulcinea; and they had put as much trust as he in the magic aid which had failed them. Prosaic reality was too strong both for the Spanish nation and for 'Quixote': starvation, depopulation, and national defeat and ruin, in the one case, were as insistent against inflated pretensions, as were windmills, cudgels, and brute strength in the other. The contrast between the mistaken high aims and the coarse reality was as evident in the case of the deceived nation as in that of the distraught individual. But when it was applied as a literary device by a humorous genius it became irresistibly funny as well as being bitterly ironical; while the fidelity and fertility of the descriptions of rural workaday Spain furnished another attraction to readers sated with the artificiality of the pastoral and chivalric romances, and too familiar with the poetical adornments of the drama. The significance of 'Don Quixote' from the national point of view, and one of the main reasons for its initial popularity, was that it first presented, in supremely attractive literary form, the vivid contrast between the inflated pretensions that had blinded the Spanish people and the bitter reality that had resulted from them."

Heine once pronounced "Don Quixote" "the greatest satire against human enthusiasm" ever penned; but this view is combated by latter-day critics. "No one, not even a Cervantes, can

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make a satire against human enthusiasm," says an editorial writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London); "on that vast target every arrow must lose itself." The same writer continues:

"It is not because three hundred years ago Cervantes revolutionized the Spanish book trade that Europe rang last week with the echoes of his fame. It is not even that he invested the age of chivalry with the wizard moonlight of the breaking day. No, it is because in shattering a dream he gave substance to that human enthusiasm which survives all dreams. . . . Cervantes was essentially a man of the wide world. Like Othello, he could tell

> Of most disastrous chances,
> Of moving accidents by flood and field,
> Of hair-breath 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach,
> Of being taken by the insolent foe
> And sold to slavery, of my redemption thence
> And portance in my travels' history.

When, at an age well above fifty, he sat down to write 'Don Quixote' for money, he may well have seen little beyond the immediate and technical purpose of his burlesque. But the riches of his experience, his turbulent power of expression, and all his affection for neighbors and neighborhood, were enlisted by his task, and the task expanded to employ them. The miracle of 'Don Quixote' is that its chief characters maintain through all the hurly-burly of description and incident their unique attraction. Altho the majestic and piteous figure of the knight, and that of the squire, simple in himself, but shrewd with the shrewdness of his race, could alone have given immortal currency to the story, yet both of these characters might have been developed, and actually are developed, in a fourth of the printers' space occupied by the romance. But Cervantes was above all things abundant, bewilderingly and incorrigibly abundant. His book is a world in itself, and, being a great book as well as a big book, its very size has awed posterity. It has become in some degree a superstition."

Some discussion has taken place as to whether "Don Quixote" was a sad or a merry book. It is recalled that Carlyle found it "the joyfulest of books," while Sismondi thought it the most melancholy. "Are they not both right?" asks Mr. H. E. Watts, a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*; "and is it not to this double character, in which laughter and tears are so subtly blended, that 'Don Quixote' owes its perennial charm and undying savor?" Mr. Watts goes on to say:

"The secret of the perennial freshness of 'Don Quixote' is but partially revealed in the story itself. The art, indeed, is of its kind exquisite. As a mere story-teller, Cervantes must be reckoned as one of the very first in that calling. In the mere technical part too much can not be said for the consummate ease and grace of the narrative, careless and almost reckless of literary effort as it is. No work was ever produced by human art so perfectly simple and sincere, so utterly devoid of self-consciousness or any vulgar trick of authorship. The wit, the humor, the good sense, and the human nature which are the distinguishing characteristics of 'Don Quixote' are so carefully blended and rise so naturally out of the situation as to defy analysis. Of the invention, what can be said that is not an echo of a thousand voices? Don Quixote himself is the most lovable personage in all fiction. He has stood as the model which all who have followed Cervantes have never been tired of copying. Hudibras and Uncle Toby, Colonel Newcome, and Mr. Pickwick—what are all these, and many others but the descendants of the hero of La Mancha, who stands as much higher than any of his progeny as Amadis does to his children and grand-children."

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES.
(After a painting by Velasquez.)

"Don Quixote" was first published in January, 1605, and was translated into English seven years later. Translations were subsequently made into every modern language, and more than three hundred editions have now been printed. The book has suggested fruitful themes for dramatic treatment, and Sir Henry Irving's impersonation of the quixotic hero is still fresh in the public memory.

"THE SECOND SALLY."
(From an etching by William Strang.)
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

SOME FRENCH CRITICS ON SHAKESPEARE.

SHAKESPEARE was appreciated by French critics before his merits had become recognized by any other nation on the continent of Europe, and he has always been taken very seriously by the critics of France, altho interpreted from widely different points of view. Such is the contention of René Doumic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* apropos of "The History of English Literature," by Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, who is now representing the republic of France at Washington.

England did not appreciate the greatness of her loftiest and most representative poet until the eighteenth century. In the latter half of the seventeenth century the rimed plays of Dryden, and the works of Beaumont and Fletcher were preferred to those of the Swan of Avon. In 1694 Addison omitted Shakespeare's name from his "List of the Best English Poets." Says M. Doumic:

"The earliest criticism uttered out of England on this poet was a French criticism. It expresses the opinion of Nicolas Clement, librarian to Louis XIV., who between 1675 and 1684 catalogued the books of his master. Louis XIV. possessed a copy of Shakespeare! Needless to say he never opened it. His librarian had an opinion of the poet which is in the main favorable. 'This English poet,' he says, 'has a fine imagination; his descriptions are true to nature, and he expresses himself with exquisite precision; but these fine qualities are marred by the rubbish with which his comedies are interlarded.' This criticism was never published; it proves at least that the name of Shakespeare had reached France at the end of the seventeenth century. All the literary journals of France had offered a presentation

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of Shakespeare to their readers long before Lessing in Germany commenced in 1758 to expound the methods, explain the genius, and celebrate the glory of that poet."

There are three French theories, M. Doumic tells us, in accordance with which Shakespeare is to be interpreted. The first is that the genius of Shakespeare was unique, bizarre, unparalleled, and not to be measured by any known standard. "Diderot wrote to Tronchin: 'Ah, my dear sir, this Shakespeare is a terrible creature; he is neither the Gladiator nor the Apollo Belvedere of antique sculpture; but the uncouth and clumsy colossus of Notre Dame; a gothic colossus, yet men such as we are can pass between his legs.' Voltaire in his later days regretted having introduced Shakespeare to Frenchmen. He speaks of his comedies as "pieces suited only to a country fair," and reproaches himself for having been the first to point out to France "the pearls which he had picked out of the vast dunghill of the English poet's works." On the other hand, the French romanticists saw in Shakespeare the typical poet of genius: "They constructed for themselves a Shakespeare who was a great man sunk in poverty, a wanderer, broken in health, despised, disgraced, betrayed, experiencing in real life all the passion described in his dramas; hurling defiance at society as he knew it, and creating out of his sorrow and his errors the work in which he has expressed the tragic and gloomy character of his genius." Victor Hugo, we are told; has still another theory of Shakespeare's genius. He considered it as a blind and instinctive force, which carried its possessor he knew not whither, by processes of which he himself was unaware. "In contemplating this genius the critic must sink into a sort of blessed and stupid ecstasy, admiring everything as a dumb brute might admire, and accepting with acquiescence both faults and excellencies as one accepts the valley with the mountain. . . . This is the cause of those contradictions, that discord, incoherence, frequent use of contrasts, that mixture of horror and tenderness, of grandeur and triviality, of exquisite poetry and lawless obscenity. He is obscure because his utterances are beyond the control of his will."

René Doumic goes on to say that Shakespeare's genius was, as a matter of fact, controlled and directed by the requirements of his audience. He was neither, like Byron, bent on expressing his own experiences, nor, like Balaam, compelled by the unconscious forces of genius to prophesy things which he did not understand:

"In England as in France there are two systems of dramatic composition. The first consists in modeling a play in accordance with the secret desires of the public; the second in imposing on the public a work of art which appeals to that reason which has dictated the lines of its composition. Shakespeare was free to choose between these two systems. He decided in favor of the first, because he had a more or less vague impression that it was most in accordance with his personal idiosyncrasies. To this system he dedicated his genius. Thanks to him, the dramatic system of the Middle Ages, as embodied in the Mystery Play, developed a literary form at the very moment when both in England and France it was about to die away without reaching literary maturity. Thus the Middle-Age drama burst forth in literature clothed with all the radiant beauty of genuine art. The special work of Shakespeare consists in having given to the more ancient drama a literary value which centuries of gestation, which hundreds of works created by the sympathetic cooperation of writers and hearers, had perhaps made a way for, but never attained. He alone was able to make use of literary elements so far untouched by the combining hand of art. In these materials he found a congenial field for the exercise of his genius, and he has handled them with so unerring a touch that it is absurd to speak of his creations as fortuitous and involuntary. Perhaps this is what Voltaire meant when he spoke of Shakespeare's works as alone suitable for a country fair. Anyway the works of Shakespeare will be easily interpreted by us if, instead of regarding them as the productions of a genius incomprehensible to Frenchmen because separated from them by the insuperable barrier of race, we look upon them as the most magnificent expression of an artistic method whose merits are as palpable as its faults. We may deliberately speak of beauties and of faults in this connection, for it is here that we find an explanation of the poet's renown in France. As the classic theater was constituted on a system exactly opposite to the system chosen and consecrated by Shakespeare, the more the classic ideal dies out, so much the more sensible do we become to the Shakespearian ideal of beauty. Many of the characteristics of Shakespeare's genius which puzzle us spring from the fact that his poetry is of a type precise and definite, but very different from that which has succeeded with us. His contrasts and his contradictions may be accounted for by the limitations of this poetic type without reference to the exigencies of his public's temperament, and without claiming for the artist the excuse of an uncontrollable imagination or of the fine frenzy of the inspired poet. The laws of the human intellect are everywhere the same, and the rules of literary composition do not change with the latitude. It is a mistake to put Shakespeare in a class by himself, and to consider his works as defying the resources of analysis. It is on this point even to-day that the French critics of Shakespeare have yet much to accomplish. One step will be made in understanding his genius when they agree to approach it without superstition and without awe, as they approach that of Dante or of Milton, that of Corneille or of Hugo, with a view of analyzing its elements, of determining its relation to its environments, and of recognizing that in his genius, as in that of all the great masters of intellect, there is nothing mysterious—unless it be the phenomenon of genius itself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HISTORIC POSITION OF BEETHOVEN.

A STUDY of music in its evolutional aspects is presented by Daniel Gregory Mason, of New York, who points out in his recent work, "Beethoven and His Forerunners," that Beethoven is the latest of the great masters whom it is at present possible to place in his correct historic position. According to this writer, two favoring conditions concurred to make Beethoven's position a fortunate one:

"Historic and analytic thought alike reveal the fact that the highest pinnacles of art can be scaled only at those happy moments when favoring conditions of two distinct kinds happen to coincide. The artist who is to attain supreme greatness must in the first place have at his command a type of artistic technique that has already been developed to the verge of maturity, but that still awaits its complete efflorescence. As Sir Hubert Parry well says: 'Inspiration without method and means at its disposal will no more enable a man to write a symphony than to build a ship or a cathedral.' These means must be already highly developed, yet not to the point of exhaustion. If the technique is primitive, no ardor of artistic enthusiasm can reach through it a full utterance; if all its potencies have been actualized, no inspiration can reanimate it.

"In the second place, the artist so happy as to inherit a technique ripe, but not overripe, must also, if he is to attain to supreme greatness, be in unison with the thought and feeling of his age, echo from the common mind of his fellows a deep, broad, and universal eloquence, as tho all mankind spoke through him as a mouthpiece. He must live in the midst of some great general awakening of the human spirit, to which he lends voice. Merely personal art can be interesting, graceful, charming, moving, noble; but it can not have the profundity, the breadth, the elevation, which we recognize in the highest art, such as Greek sculpture, Elizabethan drama, or symphonic music."

Beethoven, says Mr. Mason, had at his command "an inherited technique, just brought to the verge of maturity," and he had "behind and below him, as a rich nourishing soil for his genius, a great, new, common enthusiasm of humanity." The use he made of this inheritance of technique is described as follows:

"The indebtedness of the early Beethoven to his immediate forerunners, and the untiring pains he took to learn his lesson thoroughly, call for special emphasis because so much has been said and written of his originality, his disregard for conventions, his non-conforming, revolutionary tendencies. He was indeed an anarch of outworn conventions, but he was anything but an anarch of art. No man ever recognized more cordially his inherited resources; no man was ever less misled by a petty ideal of mere

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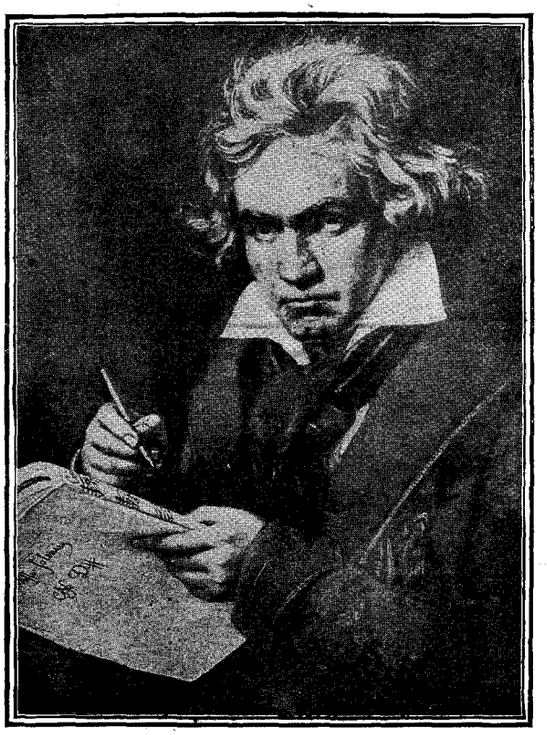
oddness, by a confusion of idiosyncrasy with originality. Beethoven was a great individual because he assimilated the strength of all humanity. His originality, like all originality that has value, consisted in a fresh, sincere expression of universal truths through the best technical means which were available in his day. . . . Quite tireless was he in the manipulation of a theme, over and over again, until it suited his rigorous taste; truly wonderful is the ever-sensitive discrimination with which he excised redundancies, softened crudities, enhanced beauties, and refined textures, until at last the melody was as perfect, as inevitable, as organic as a sentence by Flaubert, Sir Thomas Browne, or Cardinal Newman."

His qualities as a conscientious artist, we are told further, enabled him to push his work to a higher stage of interest than his forerunners had attained. His early work contains "conceptions that Haydn and Mozart could not have imagined; but these are worked out with a skill and ingenuity like theirs in kind, if greater in degree." To continue the comparison:

"The most striking and pervasive difference lies in the immensely increased closeness of texture, intensity of meaning, logic, vigor, poignancy. All the strings are tightened, and flabbiness, diffuseness, meaningless ornament and filling are swept away. As Beethoven's self-assurance, habit of examining all conventions for himself, and relentless discrimination of the essence from the accident, made him in society a brief but pregnant talker, an eccentric but true man, so they made him a forcible, concise, and logical musician. How ruthlessly he discards the merely pretty, the sensuously tickling, the amiably vapid and pointless! He wastes no energy in preamble, interlude, or peroration. He puts in his outline in a few bold, right strokes, leaving much to the intelligence of his hearers. Concentrating his whole mind on a single thought, he follows it out relentlessly to the end, will not be distracted or seduced into side issues. He tolerates no superfluous tones in his fabric, but makes it compact, close, rigorously thematic. The expanses of the music stretch out broad and sequential, the climaxes unfold deliberately, gather force and body like a rising sea."



BEETHOVEN.
(After a painting by Joseph Stieber.)

Beethoven is described as the artistic spokesman in the world of music of that new enthusiasm for liberty and democracy which dominated the closing years of the eighteenth century. Haydn, says the writer, "had reflected for the first time in music the universal interest in all kinds of human emotion, sacred and profane, that marked the dawn of the new era. But in his music the emotion remains naïve, impulsive, childlike; it has not taken on the earnestness, the sense of responsibility, of manhood. . . . But with Beethoven childishness is put away, and the new spirit steps out boldly into the world, aware of its obligations as well as of its privileges, clear-eyed, sad, and serious, to live the full yet difficult life of freedom." To quote still further:

"The closeness of Beethoven's relation to the idealistic spirit of his time is shown equally by two distinct yet supplementary aspects of his work. As it was characteristic of the idealism which fed him to set supreme store by human emotion in all its intensity and diversity, so it is characteristic of his music to voice emotion with a fulness, poignancy, definiteness, and variety that sharply contrast it with the more formal decorative music of his forerunners. And as it was equally characteristic of idealism to recognize the responsibilities of freedom, to restrain and control all particular emotions in the interest of a balanced spiritual life, so it was equally characteristic of Beethoven to hold all his marvelous emotional expressiveness constantly in subordination to the integral effect of his composition as a whole, to value plastic beauty even more highly than eloquent appeal to feeling. In other words, Beethoven the musician is equally remarkable for two qualities, eloquence of expression and beauty of form, which in his best work are always held in an exact and firmly controlled balance. And if we would fully understand his supremacy, we must perceive not only his achievements in both directions, but the high artistic power with which he correlates them."

After Beethoven, declares Mr. Mason, music began to ramify in so many directions that it is impossible to classify its phases in hard and fast lines. He adds:

"It had its romanticists, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, who uttered with freer passion and poetry the emotional and spiritual meanings already heard in Beethoven. It had its realists, notably Berlioz and Liszt, who, attempting to divert it into the realm of pictorial delineation and description, have been followed by all the horde of contemporary writers of program-music. It had its nationalists, men like Glinka, Smetana, and in our own day, Grieg and Dvórak, who sought to impress upon its speech a local accent. Above all, it had one great master, Brahms, who, assimilating the polyphony of Bach, the architectonic structure of Beethoven, and the romantic ardor of Schumann, added to them all his own austere beauty and profound feeling. But we are too near these later masters to get any general, justly proportioned view of them. . . . The general trend of musical evolution, down to Beethoven so clearly traceable, so obviously continuous, becomes after him bafflingly complex."

THE OLDEST LOVE-LETTER IN THE WORLD.

WHAT is believed to be the oldest love-letter in existence was recently discovered in Chaldea. It was written on clay, probably in the year 2200 B.C., and is described as follows in the *Corriere della Sera* (Rome):

"We possess many love-songs of the old Egyptians, but a genuine love-letter had not heretofore been found. Only recently, in Chaldea, was a love-letter found, written on clay. Tho the letter has much formality for such a missive, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies hidden between its lines. The document was produced, we should say, in the year 2200 B.C. and was found in Sippara, the biblical Sepharvani. Apparently the lady lived there, while her beloved was a resident of Babylon. The letter reads:

"'To the lady, Kasbuya [little ewe] says Gimil Marduk [the favorite of Merodach] this: May the sun god of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me, so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake.'

"Doubtless the summons to come in Marchesvan is based on the writer's wish that she may have an opportunity to share with him the festivals of that month and the gaiety that comes with them.

"Tho no love-letters have been found in Egypt, this country may claim to have the most beautiful love-songs. Egypt was the land of eternity; there death was only an incident of life, and woman was man's 'beloved sister' as well in the 'hidden land' as on

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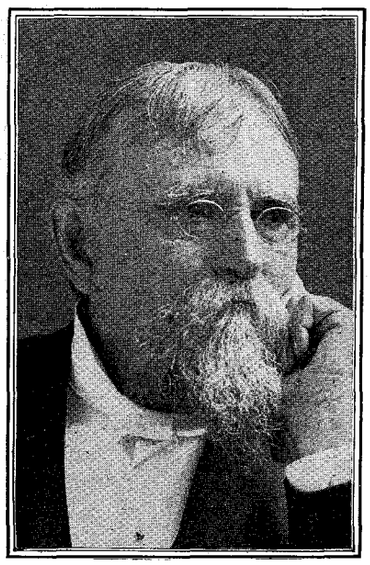
earth. This beautiful side of the Egyptian character is shown most clearly in the celebrated Song of the Harpist, of the year 2500 B.C., that probably was sung at the Egyptian festivals:

"'Graciously grant us days free from sorrow, Holy Father. Come near! Behold, ointments and perfumes bring we unto you; blossoms and lilies do we bring to adorn the neck of your sister—of her who lives in your heart, of her who sits there beside you. Come near! Music and song are greeting you. And the days of sadness—these have sunk away, and radiant joy is smiling and will smile till the day on which you will pass into the land that loves eternal silence.'"

THE AUTHOR OF "BEN-HUR."

DURING various stages of his career, the late Gen. Lew Wallace was soldier, lawyer, legislator, and diplomat; but his name will doubtless go down to posterity as the author of "Ben-Hur." Of this remarkable novel fourteen editions, aggregating 1,000,000 copies, have been printed. "Except 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" says the New York *Globe*, "no American book has equaled it in popularity, and even now, twenty-five years after its appearance, the sale is said to be as great as ever." "'Ben-Hur' fell at a psychological moment," as the Philadelphia *Press* points out; and the Atlanta *Constitution* declares:

"The motive for the great semi-religious story of 'Ben-Hur' came to the author after a straightforward talk with Ingersoll on the subject of religion and the existence of a God, and it was to refute his doctrine and show the purely human probability of a God-man that the great novelist undertook the preparation of the work that has been translated into almost every known language. Other books he has written, 'The Fair God' and the 'Prince of India,' which have contributed to his reputation and increased his fame, but none have been the success in either a financial, literary, or moral way that has the wonderful story of the young Jew. It has probably won more money for the author in book and dramatized form than any literary work of the present day."



GEN. LEW WALLACE,
Who died at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., on February 15.

In a bulletin issued by Harper & Brothers, the publishers of "Ben-Hur," the following account of the genesis of the novel is given:

"If ever a literary success was earned by hard work, General Wallace earned it with 'Ben-Hur.' He first started the book as a novelette which he intended to offer to *Harper's Magazine;* but the story expanded until it far outgrew the original design, and occupied its author for seven years. Full as it is with the most graphic pictures of Palestine, it is difficult to realize that General Wallace had never been in that country when he wrote the novel. The general was recently asked how he accomplished such wonderful results, and replied as follows:

"'I doubt if any novel has ever had more careful studies for its background and life than those made for "Ben-Hur." I knew that the novel would be criticized by men who had devoted their lives to biblical lore, and I studied Palestine through maps and books. I read everything in the way of travel, scientific investigation, and geography. I had scores of maps and worked with them about me. My best guide was a relief map of Palestine made in Germany. This was hung on my wall, and by means of it I took my characters through the passes of the mountains and up and down the hills, measuring their daily travel by the scale of miles. I also made studies of the bird and animal life of the time and place.'"

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"Matthew Arnold had much to say about 'the grand style.' For hundreds of thousands of readers Lew Wallace is the inventor of the grand style. True, these modest critics live in what such superior persons as Arnold call Philistia, but they buy books by the ton. When they find an elaborated manner, which is gorgeous with Oriental imagery, and suggests a fusion of 'Marmion,' 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' and the Bible, and which in the more notable passages is rhythmical, they exult in having discovered the real thing, and they are justly proud of their discernment. Take this:

"'Out flew the many-folded lash in his hand; over the backs of the startled steeds it writhed and hissed, and hissed and writhed again and again; and tho it fell not, there were both sting and menace in its quick report; and as the man passed thus from quiet to resistless action, his face suffused, his eyes gleaming, along the reins he seemed to flash his will; and instantly not one, but the four as one, answered with a leap that landed them alongside the Roman's car.'

A man who can thrill at such sentences as these can surely spend his hours happily while waiting for the gallows.

"The style, however, is merely the gilded vehicle for characters and incidents which make a dime novel about bandits and beauties seem dull and lifeless. . . . 'Ben-Hur' gives us Crimson Dick, Old Sleuth, Jesse James, and the Queen of the Outlaws combined with the strongest religious influences; it is as edifying as a prize fight in a Young Men's Christian Association—unrestrained excitement and profound piety. The subtitle, 'Tale of the Christ,' would alone have sold two of the dullest books ever written, Becker's 'Gallus' and 'Charicles'; it made 'Ben-Hur' a household word. From 1885 to 1900 no church entertainment was complete unless the local amateur elocutionist let herself go on the chariot race. No boy who went to Sunday-school could have escaped the story had he tried. Whenever the class reached the life of Christ, the teacher read that chapter of 'Ben-Hur' beginning, 'A mile and a half, it may be two miles, southeast of Bethlehem, there is a plain separated from the town by an intervening swell of the mountain.' . . . . . .

"People of wide reading are naturally inclined to sneer at the meretricious qualities of 'Ben-Hur'; but they can stick to 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.' 'Ben-Hur' was never meant for them, but it has gone straight to the heart of the solid Puritans, who, thank heaven! are still the backbone of America."

The main facts of General Wallace's career are summarized as follows in the New York *Tribune:*

"Gen. Lew Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., in 1827, a son of Gov. David W. Wallace. . . . At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after colonel of the 11th Indiana Volunteer Regiment. He served in West Virginia, became brigadier-general, commanded a division at Donelson, and in 1862 was made major-general. He was in command of a division at Shiloh. He prepared the defenses of Cincinnati in 1863, and held the city against Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith.

"Later he was put in command of the middle department and the Eighth Army Corps. In 1864 he intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal A. Early on Washington, and conducted the battle of Monocacy. He was the second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and president of the court that tried and convicted Henry Wirz, the commandant of the Andersonville Prison.

"After the war he was governor of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881, and Minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885, having previously declined the appointment as Chargé d'Affaires at Paraguay and Uruguay. His novel 'Ben-Hur' appeared in 1880. Among his other writings are 'The Life of General Harrison,' 1888; 'The Fair God,' 1873; 'The Boyhood of Christ,' 1888; 'The Prince of India,' 1893, and 'The Wooing of Malkatoon,' 1898. He married, in 1852, Susan Arnold Elston."

"Nothing could be more illuminating as to the crisis through which the spirit of Russian regeneration is now passing," says the New York *Sun*, "than Maxim Gorky's 'Refuge for the Night,'" presented recently for the first time in America at the Irving Place Theater, New York, and described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 21, 1903. It is a mere "collection of portraits of degenerates and criminals, with the smallest modicum of dramatic action," adds the same paper, but "the whole is formed with an idea of the new spiritual life in Russia, or rather of its futility, which constitutes it one of the most stupendous soul tragedies in modern literature."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS HALF OF OUR SCIENCE WORTHLESS?

THAT fifty per cent. of the results of modern experimental science is good for nothing is, in effect, the statement made by no less an authority than Prof. Karl Pearson, of England, author of "The Grammar of Science." The data that we have so industriously collected are, he says, partly inaccurate and partly useless. Not more than half is worth keeping. This statement is elicited by an elaborate proposition by Prof. Simon Newcomb, looking toward the systematization of research. Professor Newcomb's scheme was sent by its author for criticism to a number of eminent scientific men, of whom Professor Pearson is one, and their remarks are printed, with an account of the plan, in the third year-book of the Carnegie Institution. Professor Pearson's comment is that we need not so much the organization of investigation as individual investigators with brains. His views are abstracted and commented upon in the New York *Evening Post* (February 3) as follows:

"We need not so much a method of manipulating present statistics, as a means of getting rid of valueless data altogether. 'At least 50 per cent. of the observations made and the data collected are worthless, and no man, however able, could deduce any result from them at all. In engineer's language, we need to "scrap" about 50 per cent. of the products of nineteenth-century science.' Dr. Pearson specifies as notoriously inaccurate meteorologic and medical statistics. Biological and sociological observations are ordinarily even of lower value. He doubts whether 'even a small proportion of the biometric data being accumulated in Europe and America could by any amount of ingenuity be made to provide valuable results,' and believes 'that the man capable of making it yield them would be better employed in collecting and reducing his own material.'

"To assume a position of authority over the incompetents would be immensely difficult, he fears. The director of a bureau for research is too likely to find himself 'in an impossible position relative to the mediocre observers whose data he is to manipulate.' In short, Professor Pearson ever comes back to his thesis, that it is difficult and always risky to base any generalization on the data collected by routine observers. Inclined as we are to divide scientists into those who measure and accumulate and those who draw general conclusions from the materials thus gathered, Professor Pearson brings us back sharply to the real dilemma, that no man whose nose is always on the details of observation is a safe fact-gatherer, while no one whose head is too high above such necessary drudgery is a safe generalizer. In his scorn of statistics as they are frequently taken, no one conversant with the facts will find Professor Pearson too severe. In these matters one has to do not only with defective intelligence, but with incredible indolence and fraud. Throughout the country the Government pays thousands of persons to take stated weather observations. How many of these hand in sheer guesses? It was an edifying sight in a small New England town to note the elaborate system of corrections by which the observer, an habitual late riser, ascertained the readings he was supposed to take at six o'clock. But his statistics were doubtless as good as many that pass through the government printing-office. Short of fraud, this measuring age produces masses of statistics that prove everything or nothing. After the Presidential election we were offered a chart of appalling size and exemplary neatness, in which was recorded election by election the vote of every town in the State for a matter of fifty years back. In this way one might study the political fluctuations of New York or of Cobleskill. It is such methods that make Professor Pearson wonder if the fault is not more with bad observers than with tardy theorists, and lead him to offer, in place of Professor Newcomb's more ambitious scheme, a modest plan for a statistical and computating institute.

"This frank confession of a scientist brings a certain comfort to philologers and historians who, imagining modestly that their own subjects had a monopoly in misuse of the statistical method, looked upon the data of the exact sciences with something like superstitious awe. In view, however, of Professor Pearson's avowals, it is evident that a strong human bond exists between him who measures average sentence-length, color words, and the like, and him who tabulates, say, immigration under categories of raciality and red-headedness. The difficulty is, after all, that which Sir Joshua's pupil found with his palette. Statistics as well as colors need to be mixed with brains; and all the organization in the world brings us little nearer that desideratum. Professor Newcomb's circular note has provoked a very interesting discussion; it may result in the establishment of some new and measurably valuable facility for science. A substitute for the great scientist it will scarcely supply, and the great scientist when he comes will be rather little beholden to organized encouragement. Unhappily, Professor Pearson's idea of an institute for the discouragement of unintelligent research seems even more of a dream than Professor Newcomb's clearing-house and directorate for experimental science."

"RACE SUICIDE" IN BRITISH UPPER CLASSES.

THE question of the relative importance of heredity and education in the formation of character, both physical and mental, is a classical one, and probably there will always be difference of opinion about it. There is practical unanimity, however, in the conclusion that neither of these factors is negligible. In particular, we are warned by Prof. Karl Pearson, in a recent article in *Biometrika*, that education can only develop; it can not create. If a man has not inherited ability to learn, education can not make him learn. Professor Pearson believes that in England the proportion of the superior intellects to the mediocre and inferior is diminishing, and he attributes this to "race suicide" among the intelligent classes. Professor Pearson's text is furnished by the results of some comparisons that he has been making for a number of years in the English schools. His paper is thus partly summarized and partly quoted in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"Pearson has not considered it proper, or even possible, to study heredity directly—heredity from parents to children, because we can not usually observe at the same time the parent and the adult child, and a child can not be compared with an adult. So he has preferred to study resemblances between brothers, as well for mental as for physical characteristics. On the other hand, he has preferred to make this comparison between children; it is easier to appreciate their character than that of adults, not to mention the fact that it is easier to get exact estimates of children than of adults. It may be objected that the character of a child is not completely formed. But this is true of both terms of the comparison; it is as if we should compare two larval forms instead of two adult ones. Pearson then proceeds to an extended investigation of a great number of brothers and sisters in various schools, noting a certain number of physical and psychical characteristics. Five years were occupied in collecting his data. The general conclusion—for we can not enter into the details of Pearson's paper without reproducing his series of tables and diagrams—is that psychic heredity is sensibly equal to physical heredity. This is interesting in itself, for the question of heredity in general; it is also interesting for its bearing on the question of the influence of education and environment. For if the psychic resemblance between children of the same parents, when not subjected to exactly the same influences, is the same as the physical resemblance, this must be because the surrounding conditions are relatively without influence. It may be observed in passing that the resemblance between children is of exactly the same degree as that between parent and child, namely, 0.5. Pearson, in closing his paper, notes a few general considerations of great interest.

"Things being as they are, it is evident that even if the environment, the education, the surrounding conditions, can develop the moral and mental qualities and are useful for such development, their action can go no farther. These agents can not create these qualities. Their origin is more remote, like that of the health and the physical strength. It is a matter of breeds. There are good breeds and bad breeds too, just as with animals.

"And with much sincerity Mr. Karl Pearson applies this conclusion to English society. 'Our merchants,' he says, 'declare that we are no longer strong enough to compete with the Germans or the Americans. Our scientists, when they have seen what is going on in foreign lands, proclaim the glory of foreign universities and

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advocate the development of technical instruction. Our politicians, stricken with fear, demand heroic remedies.'

"There is something at the bottom of all this; it is not simple literature, or the fantastic sociology of uncultivated people. There is a lack of men of superior intelligence; there is a lack of intelligence in the British merchant, workman, and professional man. There is poverty of great directing minds and of average dirigible minds. This must come from the fact that the superior breeds or families of the nation, intellectually, are not reproducing in sufficient quantity. It is the mediocre and inferior breeds that propagate like rabbits. The least fit are the most fertile. If this is the case, it will be vain to introduce better educational methods. They will not raise the hereditarily feeble intellect to the level of that which is hereditarily strong. Education can not take the place of breed; it can not put into the blood what has not been placed there by those who alone have the power to do so. It is therefore necessary that reproduction in the superior stocks should be more abundant than it is; otherwise the proportion of superior to inferior individuals will rapidly change in favor of the latter; the worthless elements will gain enormously on the valuable ones unless we find the means either to diminish the fertility of the former—which is impracticable—or to increase that of the latter, which is practicable, for it depends on themselves, their relative sterility being certainly voluntary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TALKING BACKWARD.

THE curious results of reversing the motion of the phonograph has often been commented upon. The effect is probably shown best in the form of an instrument devised by Poulsen, in which the record is magnetic and made upon a steel ribbon or wire. The latest type of this instrument, which was exhibited at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is described in *Science* (February 10), by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of Washington University, in a letter bearing the heading "A New Field for Language Study." The wire in this instrument is carried on two spools driven electrically. As it moves from one of these to the other, it passes between the poles of a small magnet and reproduces the spoken words in a telephone-receiver by magneto-induction. If the motion of the wire is in the same direction as that in which it moved when it took the original magnetic record, the words are reproduced as ordinarily heard in conversation. If the wire is reversed, the same sounds are presented in reverse order. Says Professor Nipher:

"You hear what you would hear if you were to follow the sound-waves after they have passed the ear, traveling through them in a radial direction with twice the velocity of sound. The reversed words are perfectly definite in character, and constitute a new language related in a simple mathematical way to that originally spoken. One might learn to pronounce a sentence of this language, thus derived from an English sentence, impress it upon a fresh wire, and the instrument on reversal would translate it into English. This new language might be called the Hsilgne. . . . in order to properly typify the relation between the two languages, not only should the order of the letters be reversed, but each letter should be reversed as to right and left, as when the word is seen by reflection from a mirror. The ear may, however, be supposed to traverse the system of sound-waves produced by an orator, in any one of an infinite variety of directions. The path traversed by the ear, and a radial line drawn to the mouth of the speaker, may make any angle a between 0° and 180°. If the velocity of the ear be correspondingly varied, we shall have in the above case a great spectrum of languages lying between Hsilgne and English.

"As the angle approaches 90°, the variable language becomes more barbarous and inarticulate. When it equals 90°, the ear would be moving parallel to the wave-fronts, and nothing would be heard. The conditions realized are analogous to those which hold in a photographic plate when the fog line is approached, separating the negative from the positive picture. It would be very interesting to determine whether there is any radical difference between the positives and the corresponding negatives of a spoken language. Each language, corresponding to a given value of [the angle] a with English as a base would have a corresponding negative, where the angle is $a + 180$. The Poulsen instrument is now perfectly adapted to the study of the relation of any language to its negative, if either be placed on record in the wire. Of course in such a reversal as the Poulsen instrument gives, the grammatical construction is also reversed. Some of the difficulties that would be met in learning to talk Hsilgne can be realized by reading this communication backward, beginning with the last word and ending with the first. In such a reading the words themselves are not reversed, but the order in which they are presented to the ear is that which would hold in the negative language."

HOW WE CATCH COLD.

MODERN research seems to have established the fact that after all the "old-fashioned" ideas with regard to colds are not far wrong. It is, of course, true that a "cold" is a malady due to germs; but there seems to be no doubt that the chilling of the body lessens its resistance and so renders it an easy prey. In the Arctic regions, where the influenza germ can not live and where colds are said to be unknown, it may be safe to sit in a draft or to get one's feet wet; but in the temperate zone these indulgences will continue to be risky for the average man. Says a writer in *The Medical Record*:

"The rationale of the causation of the ordinary 'cold' is pretty well understood at the present day, and it is generally conceded that when circulatory disturbances or vital depression are produced as the result of localized or general chilling of the body surface, newly entered or already present pathogenic bacteria are enabled to attack the body with very good chances of success. At such times it is said that the powers of resistance are below par, and consequently the bacteria gain an easy victory. This point was illustrated in telling fashion by Dürck, who found that rabbits infected with pneumococci developed pneumonia if they were subjected to severe cold, whereas unchilled control animals survived.

"The mechanism of this weakening of the vital forces has not been satisfactorily explained, however, and considerable interest, therefore, attaches to experimental work on the subject recently done by Franz Nagelschmidt. This observer contributes to the recent Senator *Festschrift* a description of his studies on the hemolytic and bactericidal power of the blood after the animal has been exposed to cold. Rabbits and goats were used, and the activity of the antibodies of the serum was tested before and after immersion of the whole animal or portions of its body in ice water for varying lengths of time. The results obtained showed some curious inconsistencies that still demand explanation, but in general it may be said that by chilling the surface it is possible to reduce the number of antibodies in the blood to a very marked degree. This means that the body is deprived of a goodly proportion of its defensive weapons, and therefore under such conditions it easily falls a prey to infections of all sorts. The effect of cold in bringing on attacks of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria is well known, and it may be that this obscure condition will be illuminated by further developments along the same line of investigation. A point of practical importance is the fact that it was found that repeated exposure to slight degrees of cold brought about an increase of antibodies, and this observation therefore affords a theoretical justification of the practically approved methods of 'hardening' the body by hydrotherapeutic and other methods of training. Such procedures should not only serve to protect against cold and allied conditions, but also should render the body better able to cope with bacterial and other noxa of all kinds."

Ore-Finding by Electric Waves.—A description of an apparatus and method used in locating lodes by means of electric waves appears in *The Electrochemist and Metallurgist*. The following abstract is from *The Mining Magazine*:

"The transmitting apparatus consists of an induction-coil adapted to deliver, when required, a very heavy secondary discharge into a glass condenser from which wires connect to portable electrodes. The receiving-circuit consists of two telephone receivers, each of 500 to 900 ohms resistance, connected to the exploring electrodes through a series-parallel switch. On earthing the transmitting electrodes, usually about 100 yards apart, a field of force is created in the earth's crust, somewhat similar to an exaggerated

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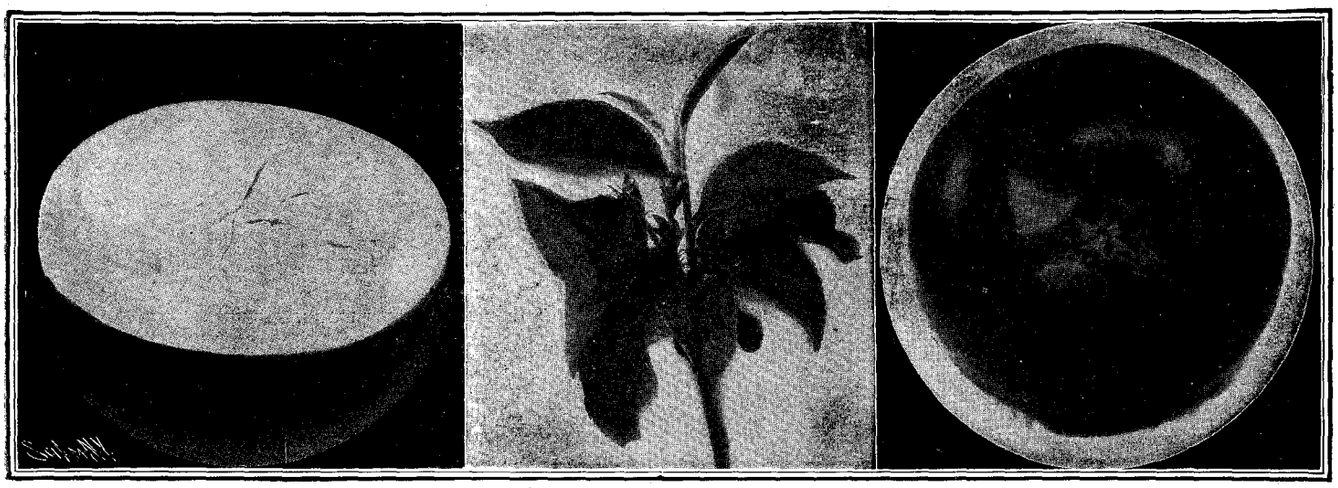

A SEEDLESS, CORELESS, BLOOMLESS APPLE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

field of force from a large horseshoe magnet. With a suitable amount of condenser in action and proper adjustment of spark-gaps, the telephones connected to the receiving electrodes give a note audible at least a mile away. A good conducting-lode changes the shape and intensity of the normal field, elongating it in the direction of the strike. Waves passing into the lode at great depths are brought up to the surface. Hence there is a concentration of energy over the apex of the lode and a corresponding increase of the sounds in the telephones when in the neighborhood of the lode. With lodes which act as insulating bodies the field is never elongated, but possesses its normal shape. On encountering the lode the waves are brought to the surface of the ground, since they can not pass through the lode, and are concentrated in the space between the apex of the lode and the earth's crust; and when the telephone electrodes arrive at a point over a lode of this kind, the increase in sound is sudden and intense. Further particulars as to the behavior of vertical deposits and faulted lodes are given by the author."

The Hard-Working Japanese Student.—That the Japanese student is industrious, even to the point of overwork, is asserted by M. Revon, a Frenchman who was for seven years a professor in the University of Tokyo. Says this authority, according to *The British Medical Journal* (January 28):

"So keen is he about his work that he will read by the light of a cage full of glowworms if he can get no better source of illumination. He hangs on his master's lips, taking notes with feverish eagerness, and asking innumerable questions after the lecture. So far from having to be urged to work, he rather needs, as Johnson might have said, to be 'sufflaminated.' One of M. Revon's pupils went mad, and several died as the result of excessive study. Abundant provision is made by the university authorities for gymnastics and other physical exercises; nevertheless, overwork is making Japanese students a race of bespectacled, prematurely aged men, foredoomed to consumption. Overpressure begins early and lasts throughout the whole period of studentship. Before entering the university a young man has to go through the secondary and afterward the higher schools, where in the space of three or four years he learns three or four European languages, besides the general principles of the science to which he may wish later to devote himself. Owing to the length of the curriculum, Japanese are for the most part older than European students; many of them, indeed, are married and fathers of families. Academic discipline is easily maintained, as the students have the greatest veneration for their teachers, who on their part are always courteous and accessible. Exchanges of hospitality between masters and pupils are frequent, and social intercourse is constant and intimate. The Japanese student has from childhood been familiar with the ancient maxim: 'Thy father and mother are as the sky and earth; thy lord as the moon; thy teacher as the sun.' These sentiments have been crystallized into a proverb of three words—*Oudji yori sodatchi*, which means 'Education is more than birth.'"

AN APPLE WITHOUT A CORE.

THE seedless orange is now a familiar fruit. Its analogue—a seedless apple—is the latest wonder of the plant breeders, whose efforts seem likely to turn the whole world of fruit and vegetables benevolently topsy-turvy. The new apple is described in *The Scientific American* (February 4) by A. Frederick Collins, as follows:

"This marvelous improvement in the common apple, fulfilling in letter as well as in spirit the jest of the schoolboy, who proclaimed that 'there ain't going to be no core,' would seem to indicate that the new apple will eventually monopolize the markets of the world, for reasons which the appended data clearly point out.

"By way of illustration, it may be said that the seedless and coreless apple follows closely the analogue presented by the seedless orange, and is in fact a prototype of the latter. When the seedless orange was introduced to the public, it was regarded in the light of a horticultural wonder, for, if there were no needs, by what uncanny method was their kind propagated.

"Shrouded in a mystery such as this, it required some little time for the matter-of-fact virtues to impress themselves and the real merits of the fruit to become known; but once eaten, its subtle qualities were forgotten, and its advantages were quickly appreciated, and from that day to this the old-fashioned variety, with its multiplicity of seeds, has suffered severely, having been almost driven from the market and left all but out of the race. Now let us ascertain the real difference between the two varieties of the oranges, as the comparison will serve a useful purpose when the old and the new species of apples are being similarly considered. The reason seedless oranges are universally preferred to those that contain ovules is not because any saving is effected, but simply that the seeds are in the way. The ordinary apple presents a wholly different aspect, for the seeds are inclosed in hard pockets that represent at least one-fourth of the apple, and which can not be utilized in any way as an article of food, whereas in the seedless variety these disagreeable features are entirely eliminated. Still, what is more to the point of economy, apples without seeds are also wormless, for it is well known to growers that worms in apples obtain their sustenance not from the meat, but from the seeds; hence it is evident that if a worm was hatched in a seedless apple, it could not live."

The seedless apple, we are told further, had its origin only a few years ago, and its history is brief. The credit for its propagation belongs to John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Colo., who, after attempting for several years to produce it, finally secured five trees that bore seedless, coreless, and wormless apples. To quote again:

"From this little group have budded two thousand more trees, which at present constitute the entire seedless apple stock of the world; and from these two thousand trees all the rest of the world must be supplied. It is estimated that these will have produced about three hundred and seventy-five thousand nursery trees by the

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fall of 1905, and that the following year at least two million five hundred thousand trees will furnish the supply.

"There are many striking peculiarities in the development of the seedless tree, as well as in the fruit. As an instance, it may be cited that the tree is blossomless; and while there is a stamen and a very small quantity of pollen, exactly as in the blossom of the ordinary apple-tree, yet the blossom or flower itself is missing. The photograph shows the only bloom, flower, or blossom that ever appears on the seedless apple-tree.

"The only thing that resembles a blossom comes in the form of several small green leaves that grow around the little apple to shelter it. It is this lack of blossom that makes it almost impossible for the coddling moth to deposit its eggs, and this practically insures a wormless apple. As it is the blossom of the common apple-tree that is attacked by cold and frost, the seedless apple-tree is immune, and the late frosts that play havoc with the apple-grower's purse by denuding his orchard may now become a thing of the past, and at the same time prevent worry and increase profits.

"The seedless apple-tree has a hard, smooth bark, and may be grown in any climate; the meat of the new apple, like that of the seedless orange, is very solid, and in both there is a slightly hardened substance at the navel end. Through long development this has almost disappeared in the orange; and while it is more or less prominent in the seedless apple, it has been materially reduced on the last generation of trees, and all sizes tend to show that it will grow smaller with successive generations, as the navel end of the orange has grown smaller.

"The apples, which are of a beautiful dark red color with yellow strawberry dots, are of a goodly size and have a flavor similar to the wine sap."

TREES AS CONDUCTORS OF ELECTRICITY.

THAT the trunk of a tree will conduct electricity is shown by the frequency with which trees serve as paths for the lightning discharge from cloud to earth. That it is by no means a perfect conductor is sufficiently evident from the fact that the discharge, in its passage, often rends and destroys the trunk. But for feeble currents a tree may act as an excellent conductor, and sometimes, in so doing, may serve a useful purpose, as is shown by recent experimental researches by Major G. O. Squier, on the Pacific coast. These are described in a pamphlet published by the War Department, and thus commented upon in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 28):

"In the first place, it is shown that a good ground connection for telephone, or for buzzer-telegraph circuits, may be made by a stout nail driven into the trunk of a tree. It is stated that good ground has in this way been secured in localities where, owing to the dryness of the soil, the ordinary method of driving an iron spike into the ground proved ineffectual. A tree must reach moist ground with its roots in order to maintain a permanent state of nourishment from the soil. No doubt the sap, which forms the conducting substance in a tree, has a relatively high resistivity, of the same order as that of saline solutions perhaps; but owing to the wide ramifications of the roots the virtual length of the sap path to ground when divided by the virtual aggregate cross-sectional area of the path, produces only a moderate resistance. It would be interesting to measure the resistivity of the sap from a number of trees and ascertain how closely the ground-connection resistance within them checks with the resistance by estimation of the geometrical dimensions.

"It is stated that a telephone operator up a tree, with a single insulated wire leading from a distant station, can make effective ground connection for his telephone circuit by holding the ground wire in his hand and touching a live twig or leaf. In such a case it would be expected that the resistance of the ground connection would be relatively high. The success of the experiment is probably attributable to the sensitiveness of the telephone. One of the original experiments announced to demonstrate the sensitiveness of the telephone, when that instrument was yet young, was that a man standing on a dry log over a grass plot, having to his ear a telephone connected by an insulated wire running to a distant interlocutor, could make sufficient ground connection for speech by touching a blade of grass with his shoe. Some interesting experiments are described in regard to the use of living trees as wireless telegraph antennæ. When sending wireless signals from a station at short range, it was found possible not only to tap a tree, between base and a fairly high trunk point, in order to receive the signals; but also to tap the ground surface in the neighborhood of the tree with a similar result. The results reported hardly bear the inference that a tree could be used successfully as a ready-made antenna for long-distance wireless telegraphy; but they indicate that trees are influenced by electromagnetic waves in the same manner as receiving antennæ, so that they must absorb some of the wave energy passing by. This capability of absorbing wave energy by vegetable growths may be a reason why signals carry farther over oceans than over land.

"Experiments are also described showing that at certain hours of the day a small but appreciable potential difference exists between nails driven into tree-trunks 25 feet up and at the base. Owing to the presence of the moist conducting-path between the two electrodes, such potential differences would produce a feeble electric current, and also a small amount of heat energy. Such phenomena should be investigated further. Loud sounds were heard in the telephone-connecting points at different heights on trees near the overhead transmission wires of the California Gas & Electric Corporation of San Francisco. These wires transmit power three-phase at 56 kilovolts and 60 cycles per second. Appreciable alternating-current strengths flow up and down the trunks of neighboring trees, but altho the influence must have been operating for several years, no effect on the growth of the trees or shrubs is definitely discernible."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"TWO Baltimore architects have drawn plans for a building entirely without wood," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "It will be six stories, and will have a frontage of 41.5 feet. The entire structure is to be of reinforced concrete and steel. Even the doors, trims, window-sashes, and door-jambs are to be of metal."

"AN English dentist is reported as having invented a sleeping-bunk for steamers which will remain level in any sea," says *The Electrical Review*. "The cot is suspended in a steel framework from the roof of one of the deck cabins, and the motion of the boat is counteracted by four cords from each corner which pass through electric brakes. These automatically maintain the cot in a horizontal position."

"THE entire sanitary arrangements of both railway coaches and Pullman-cars require careful supervision and the introduction of radical reforms," says *The Medical Record*. "As matters are now, sleeping-berths are a distinct menace to health. . . . The water-closet and washing arrangements of railway cars are disgracefully inadequate and inimical to health, and perhaps no people but the long-suffering American would have endured the present condition of affairs so long."

"THE Brooklyn Bridge, once the pride of the metropolis and the wonder of the world," says *Electricity*, "is now reaching a period in its history when the paramount question of danger overrides all other considerations and the structure must be rebuilt to insure public confidence and safety. Its rate of deterioration has been $1,000,000 a year, which the engineering experts have attributed to the causes of overstrain and electrolysis. Overstrain perhaps was to have been expected of the only direct connecting link between two great cities: but electrolysis as a cause of destruction to so noble a structure represents a certain knowing heedlessness on the part of trolley companies whose experiences should have called for some provision on their part against such disastrous consequences. Let means be taken to prevent similar destruction of the new bridges farther up the river."

A CITY OF CRETINS.—According to M. Guillaume Capus, the author of a book entitled "Les Médecins et la Médecine en Asie Centrale," the population of the town of Khokand in Turkestan consists for the most part of sufferers from goiter and cretinism, says *The Lancet*. "The traveler entering the town is at once struck by the fact that nearly every person he meets is the bearer of a more or less voluminous goiter. Khokand is the only place in Turkestan in which such a state of things exists, and there appears to be nothing in the place or its surroundings to account for the prevalence of goiter and cretinism. Its sanitary condition is satisfactory. The town is situated at a height of 1,300 feet, and is abundantly supplied with water from a river which, like the others in the same region, comes from the Alai Mountains. When the Russian troops occupied Khokand in 1878, the medical officers noted that a tenth of the garrison became affected with goiter after a few months' stay. The tumors yielded to the iodin treatment; nevertheless it was decided to abandon Khokand and transfer the headquarters to Marghillan."

"OUR Chinese friends will be interested in the way foreign devils control dragons," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "In the opera 'Siegfried,' a dragon is an important feature of the entertainment. This opera was rendered at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York recently. The insides of the dragon, which is made of canvas and papier-maché, consist of two small boys, who are supposed to guide the beast's movements in accordance with the music. They are rarely equal to doing that correctly, even after rehearsal. The performance the other night is said to have been given without a single stage rehearsal, as no time could be found for the preparation of the opera. It was, therefore, more than ever necessary to have the occupants of *Der Wurm's* inside kept up to their business. The stage manager decided to install a telephone in the beast. It connected with the opera-house switchboard. On one end was Herr Greder, the stage manager, and at the other were two receivers strapped to the heads of the two boys, who received momentarily directions as to what they should do. The dragon under the circumstances covered himself with credit."

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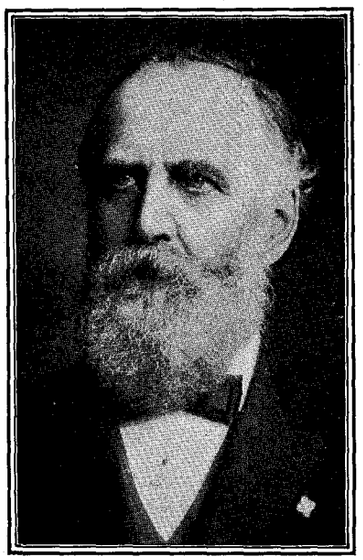
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE CHRIST'S IDEALS SUITABLE TO THE LIFE OF TO-DAY?

IN Germany a discussion has recently been started in regard to a very practical phase of Christianity. Are the moral principles laid down by Jesus in Palestine nineteen hundred years ago still to be regarded as authoritative under the entirely different conditions prevailing in our day and age? A writer who raises this question in the *Theologisches Literaturblatt* (Leipsic) says in substance:

Some of the teachings of Jesus seem to be contradictory. Thus at one time he pictures God as a Father who permits His sun to shine on the righteous and unrighteous; and at another as a just judge who is guided entirely by the principles that obtain among men. Or in one case a reward is promised to faithful human labor, and in another men are exhorted to labor without thought of reward. In the attitude of Jesus toward the Jewish law and society there are contradictions. The eternal existence of the law is promised, and at the same time Jesus himself ignores this law in many matters. The family, society, and the state are sometimes recognized, and, again, are declared to be inferior to the discipleship which follows Christ as its highest ideal. Actually Buddhistic appears the command that we are to suffer all injustice and resist not evil. With such injunctions the advice to flee in time of danger (Matt. xxiv. 16) and to buy a sword (Luke xxii. 36–38) do not harmonize.



MR. W. T. STEAD,
Editor of *The Review of Reviews* (London), who says of the Welsh revival: "Some of its fruits will last as long as the human soul endures."

It is not surprising that many efforts have been made to bring the apparently contradictory teachings of Jesus into harmony with the natural thinking of men. Sometimes this is done by violence. A certain historical kernel is revealed, which is regarded as satisfactory for modern times, and all the rest is treated as additional matter added by the disciples and the authors of the New-Testament books. In other instances the view is held that Jesus was a visionary, who looked upon the present world with extreme pessimism, and expected salvation only in a Kingdom of God to be realized in the distant future on a new earth. A third class describes the teachings of Jesus as a combination of later Jewish thought, of the ideals of the classical nations, and of Oriental sentimentality. But all agree in this, that these teachings as they stand are unsuitable to our times and to a large extent antiquated.

Approaching this subject from the opposite point of view, Dr. C. F. G. Heinrici, in a brochure entitled "Ist die Lebenslehre Jesu zeitgemöss?" (Are the Life-Ideals of Jesus Adapted to our Times?) argues as follows:

Christ's doctrine of life grows out of a uniform and inwardly harmonious fundamental idea. The underlying unity is to be found in the fact that all his demands are based on a conception of the Kingdom of God as already existing in this world. The search for the Kingdom and its righteousness is the motive to which he relates the conduct of the Christian in each individual instance. This Kingdom is not one of carnal joys, nor of "enthusiastic excitement," but of unselfishness. It is primarily of a moral and spiritual character. The demand that in case of necessity family and society be renounced, is not the fanatical demand of a pessimism that despises the world, but the deliberate call of duty, which forbids the soul to be torn from God for any cause whatever. The command that we swear not is absolute for the children of the Kingdom, and is not invalidated by the fact that Christians, in this world of falsehood, sometimes have to take an oath in testimony of the truth. The demand that we resist not evil practically means only that we should overcome evil with good, and, thus interpreted, leads not to mere passive endurance but to positive ethical action. In the same way all the other ideals of life taught by Jesus can be explained in a perfectly natural way.

Dr. Sternbeck, who comments on this brochure in the *Literaturzeitung*, says that the principle of Heinrici can possibly be formulated more positively if it is stated that all the demands of Jesus bearing on the relations of his followers with other men are based on the law of love.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LESSONS OF THE WELSH REVIVAL.

DURING late years the opinion has been freely expressed in religious circles that the old-style religious revival, with its intense enthusiasm, its public confessions, and its multitude of "conversions," would never be witnessed again. This idea is effectually dispelled by the present Welsh revival (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 14). Mr. Evan Roberts, the leader of the movement, who has been questioned as to the methods by which such remarkable results have been achieved, declares that he has no methods, and that "the power of the revival in South Wales is not of men, but of God." He says further (in a "Message to the Church" contributed to *The Homiletic Review*, March):

"I never prepare the words I shall speak. I leave all that to Him. I am not the source of this revival. I am only one agent in what is growing to be a multitude. I am not moving men's hearts and changing men's lives; not I, but 'God worketh in me.' I have found what is, in my belief, the highest kind of Christianity. I desire to give my life, which is all I have to give, to helping others to find it also. Many have already found it, thank God! and many more are finding it through them.

"This is my work as He has pointed it out to me. His Spirit came to me one night, when upon my knees I asked Him for guidance, and five months later I was baptized with the Spirit. He has led me as He will lead all those who, conscious of their human weakness, lean upon Him as children upon a father. I know that the work which has been done through me is not due to any human ability that I possess. It is His work and to His glory. . . . . .

"I believe that the world is upon the threshold of a great religious revival, and I pray daily that I may be allowed to help bring this about."

Mr. W. T. Stead recently visited Wales and has written a pamphlet on the revival (reprinted in this country) in which he expresses his conviction that "periodical revivals of religion are as marked a phenomenon in the history of England, possibly of other lands, as the processions of the seasons." He submits the following record of revivals in support of his contention:

Revival.	*Result.*
12th century.... The Cistercian ..	Magna Charta.
13th century.... The Friars.....	Parliamentary Government.
14th century.... Wyclif.....	The Peasant Revolt.
16th century.... Tyndale.....	The Reformation.
17th century.... Puritanism.....	The Fall of Despotism and the Founding of New England.
17½th century.. Quakerism.....	The Revolution of 1688 and the Founding of Pennsylvania.
18th century.... Methodist.....	The Era of Reform.
19th century.... American.....	The Era of Democracy.
20th century.... Welsh.....	Who can say?

He writes further:

"The Christian churches in England may accept it as now being absolutely beyond all serious dispute that the revival in South Wales is a very real and a very genuine thing. That there may have been here and there instances of unwisdom and of extravagance is possible. They have been very few and unimportant. The Welsh are an emotional race, and they are apt to demonstrate their feelings more effusively than phlegmatic Saxons. But I certainly saw nothing of that kind that might not be paralleled in mission services in England. The fact is, there has been so little handle given to the enemy who ever is hungering for occasion to blaspheme that the revival, so far, lacks that one great testimony

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in its favor which all good causes have in the furious abuse of those who may compendiously and picturesquely be described as the staff officers of the devil. 'Wo be unto you when all men speak well of you' was true of revivals as of anything else. The revival has, so far, had little of that cause for rejoicing that is supplied by persecution and abuse. The testimony in its favor is almost wearisomely monotonous. Magistrates and policemen, journalists and employers of labor, Salvationists and ordained ministers, all say the same thing, to wit, that the revival is working mightily for good wherever it has broken out.

THE REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D., OF LONDON.

He says: "God has given Wales in these days a new conviction and consciousness of himself. That is the profound thing, the underlying truth."

Courtesy of F. H. Revell Company, N. Y.

"Of course, the doubting Thomases of the land will shake their skeptical heads, and, when convinced against their will that the revival is bearing good fruit, will ask whether it will last. To which I do not hesitate to reply that some of its fruits will last as long as the human soul endures."

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, who has also been to Wales to discover the facts at first hand, recently declared (in a sermon printed in *The Christian Commonwealth* [London] and condensed in the Boston *Congregationalist*):

"It is a church revival. I do not mean by that merely a revival among church-members. It is that, but it is held in church buildings. I have been saying for a long time that the revival which is to be permanent in the life of a nation must be associated with the life of the churches. What I am looking for is that there shall come a revival breaking out in all our regular church life. The meetings are held in the chapels, all up and down the valleys, and it began among church-members; and when it touches the outside man it makes him into a church-member at once. I am tremendously suspicious of any mission or revival movement that treats with contempt the Church of Christ, and affects to despise the churches. Within five weeks 20,000 have joined the churches. I think more than that have been converted, but the churches in Wales have enrolled during the last five weeks 20,000 new members. It is a movement in the church and of the church, a movement in which the true functions and forces of the church are being exercised and filled.

"What effect is this work producing upon men? First of all, it is turning Christians everywhere into evangelists. There is nothing more remarkable about it than that, I think. People you never expected to see doing this kind of thing are becoming definite personal workers. . . . . .

"The movement is characterized by the most remarkable confession of sin, confessions that must be costly. I heard some of them, men rising who have been members of the church and officers of the church, confessing hidden sin in their heart, impurity committed and condoned, and seeking prayer for its putting away. The whole movement is marvelously characterized by a confession of Jesus Christ, testimony to his power, to his goodness, to his beneficence, and testimony merging forevermore into outbursts of singing.

"This whole thing is of God; it is a visitation in which he is making men conscious of himself, without any human agency. The revival is far more widespread than the fire zone. In this sense you may understand that the fire zone is where the meetings are actually held, and where you feel the flame that burns. But even when you come out of it, and go into railway trains, or into a shop, a bank, anywhere, men everywhere are talking of God. Whether they obey or not is another matter. There are thousands not yielded to the constraint of God, but God has given Wales in these days a new conviction and consciousness of himself. That is the profound thing, the underlying truth."

The Saturday Review (London) thinks that "to prophesy the future effects of this Welsh revival would be as idle as to speculate upon the causes that have called it forth." "One thing, however," it says, "seems certain. Welsh religion can never again become as individualistic or sectarian as it has been in the past; and the catholic conception of Christianity which the revival has reintroduced into Wales may in time have ecclesiastical and politic consequences of lasting importance. . . . A new chapter seems to have been opened in Welsh history which, ere it is ended, may record events of deep religious interest to other lands besides Wales."

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF RELIGION.

IN the opinion of Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck, Ph.D., of Earlham College, Indiana, no influence is having a more direct effect upon the actual religious life of the world to-day than the great interest that has sprung up within the last decade in the careful and thoughtful study of religious experience. Professor Starbuck names Professor James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" as "the last and best exponent" of a school of thought which is mainly occupied with discovering "what religion actually means to persons who profess it," and which has "served to clear up many things that would otherwise have remained hazy and uncertain." He continues (in *The Homiletic Review*, February):

"It will ever be true, I believe, that the chief outcome of such study will be those results which are helpful in our personal lives and in our common growing life together. But it must not be overlooked that, in so far as we come to understand religion, in so far as its facts stand out in great perspective, it is inevitable that they will clear our minds on the *ultimate* questions that are forever pressing in upon us. For instance, what is the true and abiding reality? What am I? What is the universe? Will it and I endure in the midst of all the change? What relation have we now and what relation shall we have at last? What is that life that is ever breaking through the limits of my own, in and for itself? While these problems must remain unanswerable to finite minds, there is no doubt that one of the chief motives that impel the students of religion is the feeling that somehow they are warming upon, and hemming in a little closer, the answer to these ever-recurring questions. If the study of religion helps us to square ourselves better with these insistent questions and satisfies in a measure the craving every one has to attach his life to the really true and abiding, that also is in the highest sense practical."

There is nothing essentially new, Professor Starbuck goes on to say, in the psychological study of religion. Inquiries of a similar nature were undertaken by Socrates and Tertullian, and perhaps earlier. But there are certain points in which the work of the modern psychologist may be said to differ from that of most of the philosophers and psychologists of the past. In the first place, his method is "more objective, or, as people call it, more empirical." He is busy finding out "how things *really are*," not how they must be. Furthermore:

"By studying actual religious experience, one is inevitably led to look into religion from the inside as something full of warmth and meaning; while the attitude engendered by the historical and sociological approach is that of looking *at* religion from the outside and so coming to regard it as a mechanism which in some way subserves the ends of social evolution, but as essentially without content and inner significance. The former method of approach leads straight into religion, the latter leads out of it. The logical outcome of studying merely the forms and records of religion has been historically, for example, French skepticism centering in the Comtean positivistic philosophy and in the prevalent 'survival theory' of religion which has looked upon it as an institution well adapted to an earlier age for holding men together under efficient leadership, for directing and dominating their morals and the like,

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and which native conservatism has carried over into the present; but which, with the advance of science and human enlightenment, is less and less essential to our needs."

Professor Starbuck enumerates some of the results that are being realized from the scientific study of religion under five heads, declaring that (1) it widens the range of individual experience; (2) it has a direct bearing on religious education; (3) it places religion among the legitimate human interests; (4) it contributes to the growth of religion; and (5) it deepens the spiritual life. He concludes:

"It is possible to combine the thoughtful and the practical, the scientific and religious attitude. It is a hopeful indication that the psychological study of religion is being encouraged within the churches as much as, if not more than, outside them. They not only furnish much of the raw material, but give it their sympathy and appreciation. A consideration of the results of such study has recently had a prominent place in the programs of church conventions and organizations in various parts of the world.

"'What I most crave to see,' said Thomas Arnold, 'and what still seems to me no impossible dream, is inquiry and belief going on together.' Professor Rice, in his 'Christian Faith in an Age of Science,' while discussing the compatibility of theoretical skepticism with a practical faith, says: 'In so far as that aspiration (of Arnold) finds its fulfilment in the individual and in the church, we shall be saved alike from the dogmatism that resists all progress and from the skepticism that dooms life to aimlessness and helplessness.' The scientific study of religion, pursued in the way in which it has been in the past, represents the essential spirit of religion in the process of refining and perfecting itself from within. The spirit that is showing itself within the church and in the lives of so many of its great exponents stands for the love of truth, taking root in the heart and conduct of mankind. In the two there is no contradiction. Let us hope the world is moving on to something better."

A NEW THEORY OF EVIL.

EDWARD CARPENTER, in his recently published volume entitled "The Art of Creation," propounds a theory of evil to the effect that "devils are very real powers and centers of human energy and vitality." This statement is made in an effort to explain the widespread belief in devils—a belief which Mr. Carpenter coordinates with that in gods, the gods, of course, being "powers making for life and harmony," and the devils "powers making for discord and death." In bringing these statements into agreement with modern scientific conceptions, he says:

"There are centers in the human body and mind which make for corruption: we know that. There are centers of disease in the body, alien growths which consume and waste its substance; centers of disease in the mind, alien and consuming passions, ungoverned greeds and desires, hatreds, vanities. There are such things as lust without love, desire of food and drink without reverence for health, love of power without pity, love of gain without charity. Every one sees that here are centers of activity in the human being which in the long run must lead to corruption and disintegration. There are similar centers in society at large and the life of the race. If the higher centers and those which lead to beneficial and harmonious and permanent activities are the *foci* where the gods dwell, then these others are the seats of what we call diabolic and demoniac agencies."

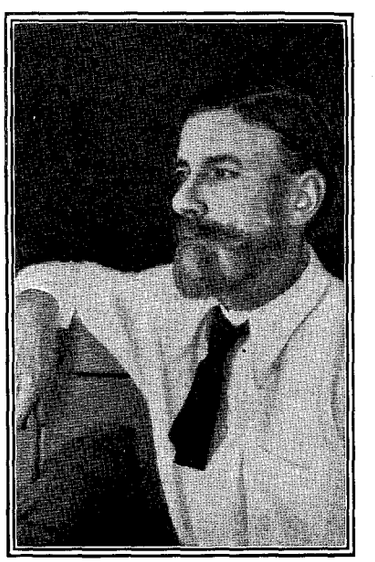
By a line of argument derived from the modern scientific doctrine of evolution and heredity, Mr. Carpenter looks back through "the race memory" to find the origin of what is now called evil. In this he is following a method akin to that employed by Lafcadio Hearn in his volume of essays entitled "Exotics and Introspectives." The development of a special case is sufficient to show his method of procedure. Thus:

"Take any one of the instances above—say love of power. Far back in the history of the race did the domination of one individual by another (little known among the animals) begin. How many thousands and thousands of times to the ancestors of each of us has the face of some petty tyrant made itself hateful? How deeply have his cruelties, his meannesses, seared the memory of his features in the heart of his victim? How intensely may this long line of memories have come down surrounded by a glamour of fear and hatred? How easy to see that a certain similarity of features and expression in this long line may have given rise to the joint picture of a diabolic figure delighting in cruelty and tyranny—a veritable Satan, composite indeed of race memories, yet lurking terrible in the subconsciousness of every child, and even in the adult man or woman! . . . . . .

"Not only do we all bear in our heredity the remembrance of countless tyrannies suffered and the vague image of a devil corresponding whom we hate; but we also and similarly bear the remembrance of tyranny inflicted on others, and the pleasure accompanying (from immemorial time) such exercise of power. Over and over again the lower human and animal nature within our countless ancestors has rejoiced in its sense of power accompanying some cruel and tyrannous action, till at last such actions have been invested with a sort of glamor, and the temptation to tyrannize (actually to inflict pain) may come down to us with an attraction otherwise hard to explain."

The above explanation, the author avers, will answer in the case of any of the other evils mentioned, the word tyranny only needing to be changed to selfishness, greed, lust, and so forth. In further comment upon this view he says:

"The strange psychology of passion is difficult to understand in any other way—the inordinate enchantment which surrounds the pleasures of the senses, so disproportionate to the actual enjoyment experienced; the mania to which it may rise—of drink, or greed, or whatever it may be; the sense (so frequent) of a diabolic power impelling one; the abhorrence, even while they are being perpetrated, of the actions which we call our own. All this seems only explicable by the fact that we bear in our bodies the experience and memory of countless beings who, having witnessed or embodied the same action from opposite sides, transmit to us on one side an intense and reduplicated magnetism in its favor, and on the other side a multiplied hatred of it; and from both sides the sense of a sinister agency at work within. The strife between human beings in the past and arising out of the life of the senses is reenacted, in miniature and in memory, within our own breasts; there the reconciliation waits to be worked out and the strange justice of nature to be fulfilled. But it is obvious that where such conditions exist, and the sense of the diabolic is present, we are dealing with centers which contain the elements of strife and disintegration within themselves, and which are therefore leading to corruption, insanity, and death."



EDWARD CARPENTER,
Author of "Towards Democracy," "Civilization, Its Cause and Cure," etc.

The author relates this conception of evil or of devils to his idea of deity as "the expression and embodiment of great formative ideas" by declaring that "the devils also represent formative ideas, but ideas of a lower grade, which necessarily in time have to be superseded." To quote further:

"These particular centers of activity, in fact, in the human race and human body, have not always been centers of corruption or degeneration—quite the reverse—tho there are various ways in which they may have become so. Originally perfectly natural and healthy (like all the animal instincts, say), and therefore carrying the sense of pleasure and goodness with them, yet any one of them

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may, in course of time, become disproportionately developed and lapse into conflict therefore with the rest of the nature; or it may, as it grows, develop seeds of strife within itself; or, as humanity grows and changes and adjusts itself round other centers, the center in question may have to be readjusted or broken up. In any of these cases the sense of evil will be developed in connection with it; and the continuance of the center in its particular course will involve the threat of corruption or death to the race or the individual. Thus the agencies or personalities which are associated with these centers take on a maleficent aspect. They may not have worn this always. They may have been angels and gods (and the power and fascination that they exercise is mainly due to the long far-back and beneficent root-activity of the ideas which they represent in the human race); but now they are become falling angels, dethroned gods, Lucifers with a lurid light upon them; and the pleasures and activities associated with them have become delusive pleasures, insane and fruitless activities, stricken and made barren by the pain and suffering of others who are involved; they stand for motives which are being ejected from the bosom of humanity."

To this class, the author states, belong the vast number of material and animal pleasures and satisfactions. Further, the special forms which the ideas of wealth, or praise, or power, or passion, have hitherto worn, have proved unworthy and are being superseded or modified. The root-ideas are changing their aspect. Illustration is to be found in the change from the old paganism to Christianity when the pagan centers of life became decadent and the pagan gods were changed into devils. "Similar revolutions had taken place before; and as the gods of Christianity were now driving out the god of Olympus, so had these in their time driven out Chronos and Rhea and their crew; and these again had disenthroned the primitive deities Uranus and Gæa—strange far-back records of the growing life of the races within whose bosoms these gods dwelt."

THE "RENAISSANCE OF WONDER" IN MODERN TIMES.

MARCELLIN BERTHELOT, the distinguished French chemist, declares, in a recent work, his conviction that "science will end by destroying all pretensions to mysterious beliefs and every form of superstition." On this the San Francisco *Argonaut* comments:

"It may be so. But, as M. Berthelot is doubtless well aware, adherence to 'mysterious beliefs' is more, rather than less, common to-day than during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Thirty years ago, on the skirmish-line of civilization, stood your materialistic scientist. He was the 'advanced thinker.' To-day, your 'advanced thinker,' the same type of man, has been carried by the current toward mysticism. It is the inevitable reaction. The pendulum is swinging back. Thirty years ago it was the intellectual fashion to believe nothing not susceptible of proof. To-day it is almost the fashion to be transcendentally credulous. Among the mystically inclined are some of our greatest names—men like Maurice Maeterlinck and Rudyard Kipling. Thinkers like Andrew Lang, Sir William Crookes, and Alfred Russel Wallace are touched with the spirit of mysticism. Only a few weeks ago, James Hervey Hyslop, Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University, affirmed his belief in the instantaneous transmission of a message between mind and mind, by spirit agency, across the Atlantic Ocean. The significant thing is that while such a statement, made thirty years ago by a man holding such a position, would have caused him to lose caste with his colleagues, now it does not, appreciably. There is less dogmatism among scientists than ever there was. A few weeks ago Sir Oliver Lodge, in an address to a Birmingham (England), audience, affirmed his belief that a trace of individuality might cling even to inanimate objects. 'Thus,' he said, 'I would not hold that even a doll on which much affection was lavished was wholly inert in the inorganic sense.' Astounding statement! It is true that many of these semi-mystics like Lodge would repudiate the assertion that their attitude toward such matters was anything but scientific. The fact is, however, that the primary impulse is not in the least so. The impulse of the movement comes from the intellectual dreamers—the poets. The Rev. R. Heber Newton, formerly pastor of the Memorial Chapel at Stanford, is the latest to aline himself with the modern mystics. If he is correctly quoted by the press, he told the American Institute for Scientific Research of New York that he had finally concluded, after allowing for illusion, fraud, and every possible hypothesis of interpretation, that there still remained facts unexplainable except upon the ground of the communication of 'the spirits of those whom we call dead with the living.' The most significant thing about his statement is not that he makes it, but that it is received by press and public, not with ridicule, but with considerable respect. Among all the intellectual movements of the time, this 'renaissance of wonder' is certainly the most interesting."

THE CHURCHES' BELITTLING OF THE MINISTRY.

PROF. SHAILER MATHEWS, of Chicago University, whose article, "Are Our Children to Have an Educated Ministry?" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 17, 1904) started an interesting discussion in the religious world, and who has received, as a result of that article, a large number of letters from ministers and students throughout the country, is led to emphasize a point in the controversy which has not received very general attention, namely, the belittling of the ministry by the church itself. He cites the opinion of a "most successful and influential clergyman" who intimates that, under present conditions, a minister's salary is often so inadequate that he is unable to support his family in a decent manner, and who declares: "I had no desire for my oldest son to enter the ministry, and I do not covet the work for the little fellow who is now making sunshine in our home." A Canadian clergyman quoted thinks it humiliating that "every 'Tom, Dick, and Harry' should vote on such a question as the fitness or unfitness of a man to enter the ministry." A former theological student of Professor Mathews writes:

"The minister is 'hired' by the people, and it is thoroughly understood that if he antagonizes even a small number of his members, his work will be seriously handicapped, and yet he is expected to teach moral standards to the very people who hire him, and to lead them unanimously, radicals and conservatives alike, into an understanding of the constantly developing religious thought of the day."

The general tenor of the letters received evokes the following comment from Professor Mathews (in the Chicago *Standard*):

"I do not agree with all of these opinions, but they are worth considering. They come from all parts of the country and are typical of a general attitude of mind on the part of ministers themselves. However extreme may be some of the positions their writers have taken, one thing stands out in them all: The office of the minister as such demands rehabilitation in the mind of the church. You can get good men to suffer privation, actually to be heroes and indeed martyrs, where there is an opportunity to accomplish something; but you can not get good men to sacrifice themselves for a cause they are practically told is not sacred. The church that belittles and mistreats its leaders; whose members do not desire their children to become pastors; whose attitude toward its pastors is niggardly, critical, and unappreciative rather than respectful and cooperative, is simply practising suicide. It may get men, but it will get men who are ready to submit to such treatment. Does it want them? The finest of our young men will always be anxious to serve their divine Master. They will be ready to sacrifice for him and their fellows. They will be eager as teachers, and editors, and Y. M. C. A. workers, and charity workers, and as missionaries to do the very work which the ministry is intended to do, but as long as the churches depreciate the ministry they will hesitate to be ministers. The distinction they draw is not between Christian activity and indifference to Christian needs. It is drawn sharply between the ministry and other forms of what for lack of a better word I must call professional religious and philanthropic work. The revival of interest in the ministry will have to begin in the revival of respect for the office which the minister holds. You can not turn a prophet into a hired man. . . . Give his office the honor it demands—I will not say the salary it demands—and the question of the ministerial student will be solved. But the church will not get the men it needs until it holds their office sacred and desirable."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

A NEW RUSSIAN BUREAUCRATIC INDICTMENT OF NICHOLAS II.

THAT indictment of Nicholas II., by a member of the Russian official circle, to which *The Quarterly Review* (London) gave publicity not long ago, was, it is averred, submitted to Prime Minister Balfour in the form of proof-sheets. Mr. Balfour is quoted on good authority as having expressed the opinion that the article should not be published. If this anecdote be true, Mr. Balfour may be unpleasantly impressed by a fresh indictment of Nicholas II. from the same bureaucratic pen, altho the medium of publication this time is *The National Review* (London), organ of that school of British diplomacy which desires the admission of Great Britain to the Franco-Russian alliance. The anonymous writer, evidently a Russian, fills thirty pages of the London periodical in coming to the conclusion that autocracy is "at its last gasp" and that "whatever else may survive the coming storm, that monstrosity must surely go." His conception of the crisis is introduced in these words:

"Tokens of the coming storm are now many and unmistakable, and cries are heard that the Russian ship of state is in danger. But they are the fears of men of little faith. It is not the ship of state that is in peril. That stout vessel will weather worse storms than any as yet experienced in Europe, not excepting the tempest of 1789. Manned by a hardy, buoyant, resourceful crew, it has nought to fear. Nothing is now at issue beyond the present trip and the rights and duties of the skipper. And on those questions a decision must soon be taken. For compass and chart have been put aside and we are drifting toward rocks and sandbanks. Of the crew—with no goal to attract, no commander to inspirit them—some are indifferent and many sluggish, while the most active are preparing to mutiny. They all merge their welfare in the safety of the ship, and as a consequence would persuade or if necessary compel the captain to take a pilot on board. It is in that temper—for which history may perhaps find a less harsh term than criminal—that the real and only danger lies."

There is some praise for the Czar, even from this critic. Nicholas II. is styled "a model husband" and "a tender father," while "a most obliging disposition also marks his intercourse with foreign dynasties." Short work, too, is made by this well-informed authority of the Hamlet theory of Nicholas II.'s character. His Majesty is nothing, we are told, if not decisive. "There is not one minister now in the Emperor's council chamber sufficiently magnetic in manner or dazzling in mind to fascinate the will or sway the intellect of his imperial master." Pobiedonostseff never did it, nor Witte, nor Von Plehve. The grand dukes alone can be said to sway him and that only to a certain extent. To quote:

"Nicholas II., therefore, is his own master, and is himself answerable for his men and measures, such being his imperial will and pleasure. If some of the men are unclean monsters—grand ducal harpies—who rob the people of their substance, and 'break the records' of vice and crime without drawing down punishment or provoking censure, he who tolerates, shields, and befriends them shares the odium of their misdeeds and participates in their risks. If the Czar robs Finland of her liberties, despoils Armenian schools and churches, suppresses the nationality of the Poles, and keeps the Russians more miserable than any foreign element of our population, we may discuss his motives, but we can not question his responsibility. At the same time, it is a fact which should be noted as an extenuating circumstance that in everything he does and leaves undone he is strongly, but, as a rule, indirectly, influenced by his uncles, cousins, and nephews, the imperial drones, who are ever buzzing about him. They seem endowed with a special faculty of calling forth what is least estimable in the Emperor's character. They surround him with a moral atmosphere charged with mephitic and stupefying vapors, which bring on a morbid mood, and then the slightest touch from without provokes the acts which cause our people to wince and writhe.

"Only of late has it become known that Nicholas II. at the head of his grand ducal satellites has long been his own adviser and his own Government, and from that moment the lines of his portrait gained in sharpness. For he now stands forth as the author of the present sanguinary war, the marplot of the military staff, and the main obstacle to the peace to which he has so often publicly done lip-worship. In that mock heroic *rôle* of *l'État c'est moi*, Nicholas II. is also recognized as the one hindrance to popular reforms at home."

All the blunders and shortcomings attributed to Alexeieff's mismanagement of the negotiations with Japan and to Alexeieff's subsequent interference with Kuropatkin should be credited to the Czar himself, we are told. Alexeieff "could not have done anything else; it was his duty." These circumstances are declared by the anonymous Russian to be within his knowledge. The Czar is accused of a defective sense of honor in some pecuniary transactions and of "indifference to slaughter and callousness to the spread of human misery." On the last point we read:

GENERAL TREPOFF.

He is now in supreme military control of the city government of St. Petersburg, and is said to be one of the men marked for assassination.

"My own friends and acquaintances who have seen him in many moods, and perhaps at his best and worst, report the same defect. 'I informed him of the lamentable state of the district,' one of them said to me lately, 'and drew a harrowing picture of men and women steeped in misery, racked with pain, but he only answered: "Yes, I know, I know," and bowed me out.' Those words, 'Yes, I know, I know,' have figured as the *finis* uttered by the Czar at the close of history's chapters on the Finnish Constitution, the Armenian church and schools, the nationality of the Poles, the liberty of conscience of our own people. 'I know, I know!' Would to heaven he realized what he knows! Men, like trees, fall on their leaning side, and in the Czar's case the leaning side is not an inclination to assuage human suffering, otherwise there would have been less misery during the great famine and far less bloodshed during the present reign."

Somewhat sensational statements regarding the Czar's toleration of a practise known in this country as "grafting" come next in order. The anonymous one hints at what he could tell:

"One has but to rake any money scandal well enough in order to come upon a grand duke at the bottom of it. While foreign ladies can realize millions for their smiles upon the scions of the imperial house, these soldiers with their festering wounds, their

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quivering limbs, and their oozing life blood, are thrown upon heaps of horse dung and bumped and jolted for days without medicaments, food, washing, water, or any other antiseptics than the frost.

"And none of the grand ducal sybarites, who live largely on the money extorted from the people, offers a rouble for the wounded or his sword for the cause of the autocracy. They keep for themselves the honors and rewards, reserving the hardships and dangers for the obscure 'gray' soldier. Not a copeck of the millions which the grand dukes received or squeezed from our people have they given back for warm clothing for the soldiers or medicaments for the wounded and the sick. And while numbers of heroes—genuine heroes—cured of their wounds are turned adrift without a shirt to their backs, the grand ducal drones strut about with stars and ribbons and all the finery symbolical of bravery and virtue, accompanied at times by their fair Aspasias. To most of these men, who impregnate the Emperor's mind with mischievous notions, the gratification of their passions is the sole law of their existence; and the acquisition of money for that indulgence the one purpose that regulates their activity. We are neither puritanical nor hypocritical in Russia, and we can make great allowances for our imperial family. But we object to a numerous caste of mere blood-sucking parasites, some of whose lives are made up of unpunished crimes, mean shifts, colossal frauds, and outlandish vices. They form a sorry herd of masqueraders who, to assume their proper shapes, need but a sip from a Circe's wine-cup."

The point of view from which the Czar regards Russia is alleged to be the following:

"He is unable to rid himself of the idea that Russia is his estate, his *vochina*. Other countries may be governed badly or well, but at least they are ruled for the nation: ours is managed only for the dynasty. For Russia is an estate, not a state. It belongs to the Holstein-Gotthorp family—is in reality their private property. Hence the Czar refuses to listen to the advice of his 'serfs,' even when they would have the Augean stables of the grand dukery cleansed and disinfected. His imperial uncles, cousins, and

THE MIKADO (to the Czar)—"May your Majesty long continue your 'tranquillizing' methods. In the meantime, deign to accept this decoration as Japan's best friend." —*Punch* (London).

nephews are dearer to him than the Fatherland, their interests touch him more closely than the fate of people. It was Grand Dukes Vladimir and Sergius who gave its final shape to the ukase. It is the grand dukes who clog every wheel in the state machinery, taking much and giving little, obtaining honors in exchange for honor. Probably no such greedy and unscrupulous hangers-on of royalty have ever been known to history. They fear no law, they despise every minister, they live on the fat of the land, and are ready to ruin the nation for the pettiest of interests. Before Russia could again reconcile herself to autocracy the claws of those harpies must be cut. That seemed evident to all, or rather to all but the Emperor. His Majesty ignored it. He recently said to one of his ministers who had spoken to him of a legislative chamber: 'I will not entertain the idea. Besides, it is a matter which concerns not myself only, but my family, and they will never consent.'"

EUROPE'S CHANGE OF VIEW REGARDING REVOLUTION.

"THERE are many ways of dying," observes the London *Spectator*, "and tho some of them are slow the funeral always arrives and the body always disappears from the sunlight." The corpse of this imagery is autocracy itself. As one turns from English organs of opinion to their contemporaries on the continent of Europe, rhetorical ornaments vary, but the verdicts are in substantial agreement. Influential newspapers which barely a month ago scouted the possibility of revolution in Russia now pronounce it inevitable. Revolution is not always defined in the same way by these prophets, but the thing assumes definite shape before them. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) would seem, from a comparison between its present utterances and those which it put forth a little while back, to realize that it has underestimated the strength of the forces of disaffection. The English weekly already quoted, hitherto reluctant to foretell a crash, now remarks, among many similar observations:

"The probability that the dynasty will be crippled and a revolution of some kind inaugurated is very great. The true pivot of power in Russia, the mystical belief in the autocratic Czar, has been shaken, if not destroyed. The autocracy substituted for his is that of the elder grand dukes, who have no 'divine' claims, who are divided by incurable jealousies, spites, and rival female pretensions, and who are, with one exception, men without great parties behind them. If they make, as is possible, a palace revolution, they run the risk of dividing the troops, for the baby heir and the sickly Grand Duke Michael stand between the strong Vladimir and the succession, and the army, or sections of it, might pronounce for different men. Every ambition will be unloosed, and under an autocracy fear makes all ambitions fiercer. Meanwhile Kuropatkin will be hampered by want of supplies and reenforcements, and a new discredit must fall upon Russian arms, which are now employed six thousand miles from St. Petersburg, and liable to paralysis from any interruption *en route*. The great cities, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Riga, and perhaps others farther east, are seething with agitation; the Reservists are furious and have arms; and it is hardly conceivable that the millions of revolutionaries, all white men and most of them drilled men, should not produce a competent leader who when he appears will be recognized in a flash. Even if we discredit the very minute accounts of the mutiny of the Black Sea sailors, and the refusal of the troops to crush them, it is clear that the vastness of the empire which has so long protected the central power is turning against it, and that the authorities may be more than bewildered by the necessity of violent repression in so many places at once. Prophecy is, of course, futile; but we should say that unless the imperial family produces, or can attract, a chancellor of genius who understands how to preserve the autocracy by conciliation, or to transmute it into a despotism bound by laws like the governments of India and Germany, the days of the terrible régime which has prevailed in Russia for more than two centuries are approaching to an end."

Even more striking is the change of view apparent in the case of Dr. Theodore Schiemann, a very high authority on Russian internal affairs, his sources of information including St. Petersburg officials of high rank as well as diplomatic authorities in Berlin. Dr. Schiemann has not hitherto taken a pessimistic view of autocracy in Russia. He has even been quoted as favoring its continuance and as believing in its powers of recuperation. However this may be, he now writes in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"What we are witnessing at this moment is not a mere rising of St. Petersburg workmen but one of the symptoms of a maturing Russian revolution, the aim of which is the transformation of Russia into one of the forms of Western national existence.

"Whether or not the St. Petersburg rising be suppressed, the

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object of it will endure. The forces therein will remain and those forces will strive farther and the day will surely come when their purpose will be achieved. Whether this will redound to the good fortune or to the misfortune of Russia is another question which will be answered in various ways by Russian patriots and by observers outside the empire. While the number of sincere supporters of the autocratic system is very small, there are, nevertheless, many who share the conviction that Western constitutional theories are not applicable on Russian soil. But these persons have not been able to formulate any general and effective program, whereas the vast majority of the politically minded friends of reform have declared with little reserve for constitutional monarchical institutions. These Russian liberals are especially numerous in all the free professions, but they are likewise to be met with in bureaucratic circles. They may not have expressed themselves officially, but they avow very far-reaching radical convictions. Those who adhere resolutely and unconditionally to the prevailing system are the members of the higher bureaucracy whose careers cover partly the reign of Alexander III. and partly the administration of Von Plehve. To these should be added the group of higher ecclesiastics."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRIME MINISTER BALFOUR AND HIS POLICY.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, addressing his constituents some weeks ago, offered a handsome donation to any one of them who could put down on a sheet of note-paper Prime Minister Balfour's views on that fiscal question which has agitated Great Britain ever since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain propounded it nearly two years ago. "I do not know what Mr. Gladstone would have said if anybody had asked him to put any opinion within the compass of a sheet of note-paper," retorted Mr. Balfour when his turn came to address his own constituents. "If I adequately appreciate the soul of that great man, no ordinary note-paper would have been adequate even for a much smaller subject." Whereupon the Prime Minister, confessing that he lacked Gladstone's "amplitude of statement" and "eloquence of delivery," took up Mr. Morley's challenge by exhibiting a half sheet of note-paper on which was written, he said, "the essence and outline" of his policy. This he read aloud to the audience, advising all present to claim Mr. Morley's promised donation. What Mr. Balfour read is thus quoted in the London *Standard*:

"Firstly, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action, impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom, in the main, for three reasons: It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.

"Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance, and has received much colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages both to the colonies and the mother country by promoting freer trade between them.

"No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a colonial conference, provided its objects are permitted to be discussed unhampered by limiting instructions. I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms.

"Fourthly, and lastly, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions."

This was triumphantly hailed by the newspaper supporters of Mr. Balfour as a sufficient answer to journals like the London *Spectator* and the London *Westminster Gazette*, which have been saying for months that Mr. Balfour is so evasive that no one can tell whether he favors the Chamberlain preferential tariff scheme or not. "We should not dream of interfering with Mr. Balfour's lucidity," replied the London *Morning Post* to this. "We therefore leave our readers to answer for themselves, if they can, the momentous question whether Mr. Balfour is on Mr. Chamberlain's side or against him. If Mr. Balfour is as clear as he asserts himself to be, there can not be any doubt on the subject." But much

THE DIVINING ROD.

JOE THE "DOWSER": "Very awkward! I guaranteed a strong protectionist current somewhere or other; but the silly rod won't work!"
—*Punch* (London).

doubt on the subject is still expressed, as may be seen from the opposition press. "Mr. Balfour made a great parade of frankness," asserts the London *Chronicle*. "He even produced the sheet of note-paper which Mr. Morley called for and read out his points, one, two, three, and four. But at the end of it all the real nature and extent of the Prime Minister's policy and its relations to Mr. Chamberlain's policy are still matters of conjecture." "Mr. Balfour dealt with the question of free trade in a not very admirable temper," thinks the London *News*, "and with his invariable and invincible, and, we are afraid we must add, his intentional obscurity." All of which, it will be seen, throws no light upon the rumored approaching dissolution of Parliament and the prophecy that a general election is impending. Upon this whole subject the English newspapers afford such a medley of conjecture and partizan opinion that no definite idea can, at this writing, be extracted by the most diligent study.

FLOGGING UNDER THE CZAR.

THE survival of flogging as a Russian administrative measure should be carefully distinguished from the abstract theory upon which the Czar has forbidden its continuance, it would seem from the explanations of those European organs which seek to reconcile the maintenance of the institution with its official abolition by imperial rescript. From the autocratic standpoint, as set forth in the Paris *Temps* and the London *Times*, it becomes easy to harmonize Nicholas II.'s formal prohibition of flogging with the continued application of whips to the backs of men, women, and children. The apparent inconsistency is due to a fundamental misconception of the workings of Russian institutions. As all the poets of the world have really sung but one great song, all the Czars have combined to erect a single autocratic fabric. Not even by imperial ukase could Nicholas II. be assumed to intend destruction of the organic unity of that system of which he is the divinely

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appointed head. "The sole restraint upon the effect and upon the indefinite multiplication of these declarations of the imperial will," says a writer in the London *Times*, "is the consideration that the Czar must not contradict himself by oversetting the provisions of one of these manifestoes by the promulgation of another in a contrary sense." Or, as a writer in the Paris *Action* puts it, it is the interpretation of the imperial will in particular cases, rather than the official expression of that will in general terms that is decisive with the police. Alexander III. is said to have done some of his own interpreting in the form of secret communications with consequences that manifest themselves under the present reign, according to the following particulars supplied by the writer in the London *Times* just quoted:

"The usual course of judicial procedure in Russia is as follows: The preliminary investigation is conducted by a non-commissioned officer of police, under the nominal supervision of the public prosecutor. A report of the proceedings is then drawn up and is transmitted to the higher judicial instances. It finally reaches the office of the Minister of the Interior, who decides whether the trial of the case shall be entrusted to the administrative authorities or to a regular judicial tribunal. For the trial of cases of high treason a special bench is impaneled, consisting of officers of the law, the marshal of the nobility, the burgomaster and the head man of the parish or district, but the Minister of the Interior can decree the formation of special courts for the trial of any offense. Moreover, in view of the fact that for over ten years the whole of Russia has been declared to be in a state of siege, any accused person may be handed over by the military governor to the courts-martial for trial. Flogging, even of crowds on a large scale, is universal, and it was resorted to notably at Kharkoff during the recent rising. At the time, the action of the authorities was regarded as an arbitrary and wanton measure, but it has since transpired that it rested upon a secret ordinance of the Emperor Alexander III. Political offenders, including women, have repeatedly been subjected to this outrage."

Particulars of a more definite kind than any of these are given in the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm), an authoritative and careful Scandinavian periodical which bases its information upon reports from refugees of character and standing. The abolition of flogging, it informs the world, is formal, not practical:

"Only those few paragraphs in the law which provided that the penalty of flogging for offenses of a specified kind could be commuted to a fine have been affected by the fatherly benevolence of the Czar's action. The flogging which goes on outside the law is not hinted at in the manifesto. Yet this is the very form of flogging which is indulged in to the utmost and which has set the seal of barbarism upon the autocratic system of Russia. When the present governor-general of Finland, Obolensky, ordered the flogging of hundreds of peasants in Harjkoff, many of them until they died of exhaustion, it was all done not in accordance with the law but outside of it. There was no greater regard for the law when Governor von Wahl, of Vilna, the present assistant in the Ministry of the Interior, ordered the closing of the doors of the theater in that town and then ordered soldiery and police to enter and flog the whole public, men, women, and children. 'Governors and other officials not only represent the autocracy but the principle of autocracy as well, and they must therefore regard the power of the autocrat as being, in principle, above the law.' Such is the theory of this subject now advocated throughout Russia by Pobiedonostseff, Mestchersky, and the late Von Plehve, a theory which has received the express sanction and the application of which has been formally approved by his Imperial Majesty himself. Henceforth, therefore, nobody may legally be flogged in holy Russia, yet at the pleasure of the officials they may spank as much as they please.

"It would be impossible to credit the accounts of what is going on if they did not come from individuals whose veracity is above suspicion."

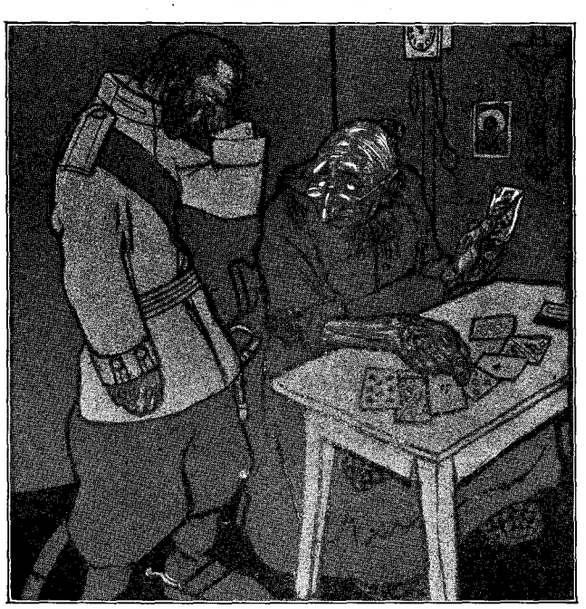
The Scandinavian periodical then gives details of the flogging of men and women by officials in penal institutions and elsewhere, and concludes with a renewal of its assertion that while flogging has been abolished in theory it is still maintained in practise as an administrative measure.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

PROPHECY.—"The army that has failed against Japan," declares the London *News*, "will fail eventually also against the Russian people."

DEEP.—"Russia is hoping that Rozhdestvensky will be found responsible for the North Sea outrage," says the Tokyo *Jiji*, "to afford a pretext for the recall of the Baltic squadron."

FUTURE OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.—"The Anglo-Japanese agreement runs for five years from the date of its signature (January 30, 1902), being terminable by twelve months' notice on either side," says the London *National Review*. "In other words," it adds, "our future relations with Japan, which form the corner-stone of Far Eastern policy, upon which depends the maintenance of the most hopeful markets outside the British Empire, will be at the mercy of whatever Cabinet may chance to hold office in this country on January 30 of next year; unless Japan is still engaged in war, for, by a singularly wise provision, the agreement remains in force 'until peace is concluded.' It is somewhat strange that the subject should be sedulously boycotted by British statesmen of both parties, as it is second to no other question in importance."



IN HIS CONFIDENCE.

The Czar consults those whom he trusts as to whether he ought to give Russia a constitution. —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

WOUNDED RUSSIAN BEAR (to the Czar): "How would you prefer to be eaten?" —*Rire* (Paris).

TRIALS OF AN AUTOCRAT.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

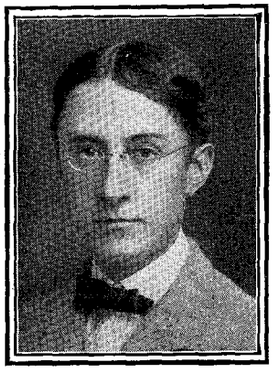
A LIVERY FOR CREDENTIALS.

THE MAN ON THE BOX, By Harold MacGrath. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

MR. MACGRATH, author of "The Grey Cloak," and "The Puppet Crown," presents a kindred story in "The Man on the Box," a light and sufficiently entertaining "short story" which has been stretched to the dimensions of a novelet. Mr. MacGrath has a pretty facility with the pen, and his brisk narration helps to carry a light tale with not too much invention.

"The Man on the Box" has Washington as the scene of the drama. Robert Warburton, an amazingly handsome young man who has resigned from the army because he yearns for more excitement, travels for some years. In returning to America he falls in love with a Southern Venus and follows her to Washington, altho he has been unable to secure an introduction. At the start, this creates a smile of surprise, for a hero who could not bring about an acquaintance with a sweet girl on an ocean liner, especially when she has no more of a chaperon than an elderly, affectionate father, doesn't seem worth his salt.

It is passing strange, too, that when he arrives in Washington and finds that his dear sister Nancy was room-mate of his Dulcinea at Smith College, he does not demand from her speedy measures looking to a formal presentation. He does not even go to a ball at the British Embassy that evening, altho his sister invites him to. (Query: May any one invited to a ball at an embassy carelessly ask somebody else to "come along"?) Instead, Robert goes out to the stable to inspect the horses and suddenly conceives the idea of donning the coachman's garb and driving the party home from the embassy after the ball. He planned, when the girls should get out of the carriage, to kiss them and reap full reward for his boyish prank in their astonishment and surprise. The astute reader surmises that some hitch will occur in the program, which will be conducive to the story and its *dénouement*. There does, indeed, and beyond stating that it is *She* who is in the carriage and who receives the pseudo-coachman's enthusiastic osculation, there shall be no further revelation of Mr. MacGrath's plot, which embraces an elegant Russian secret service count and a genial, aristocratic parent whose taste for gambling leads him into devious ways.



HAROLD MACGRATH.

One serious fault in Mr. MacGrath's manner of telling the story is his frequent obtrusion as author, for the purpose of elucidations which hardly seem necessary. "I dislike exceedingly to intrude my own personality into this narrative," he says, "but as I was passively concerned I do not see how I can avoid it." To both these apologetic statements the reader will fail to assent. Nor is he excused by his neat remark that the "first person, singular, perpendicular, as Thackeray had it, in type looks rather agreeable to the eye." Yes: as Thackeray had it!

THE NATION'S BOOK.

POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. Cloth, pp. ix, 382. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

FROM his investigations as a social worker in Chicago and New York, his observations in other cities, and a careful study of published data on the subject of poverty, Mr. Hunter has written a book of the greatest social value. It is confessedly not an inquiry at first hand into the particulars of a single locality, such as is Mr. Rocontree's volume on York, or Mr. Booth's on London; but its wider scope compensates, in part at least, for its lack of minute detail, since it gives us a view of the poverty of the entire nation.

The easy-going optimism of the American people will be shaken somewhat by the author's conclusions. That some degree of poverty exists in the land of the full dinner-pail and the overflowing barn has been generally conceded; but that it is general and with any class constant has as generally been denied. Mr. Hunter finds that 10,000,000 persons, or one-eighth of the nation's population, are in a more or less constant state of poverty, and that 40 per cent. of these, or 4,000,000 persons, are paupers, dependent upon some form of public relief. While personal defects, such as drunkenness, laziness, and inefficiency are responsible for a part of this awful mass of privation, it is conclusively shown that by far the greater part is due to low wages, to disemployment, to deaths and maimings of breadwinners while at work, and to sickness caused by insanitation and crowding in the slums. As to wages, it is shown that hundreds of thousands of wage-earners do not receive, even when steadily at work, a sufficient wage to keep themselves and their dependents in a state of physical efficiency. Irregularity of employment apparently increases, nearly 6,500,000 workers in painful occupations having been out of employment for greater or less periods during the year 1900, and more than 2,000,000 male wage-earners having been idle from four to six months during that year. The casualties in industry exceed those of war. Some 64,000 persons are killed and some 1,600,000 seriously wounded in the United States every year. Most of these, it may be presumed, have relatives in some degree dependent upon their earnings, and every casualty adds to the mass of poverty. There are no adequate figures on the contribution which insanitary surroundings make to poverty, tho all observers recognize its frightful influence. The causes of poverty are thus, in the main, social, and not individual.

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ROBERT HUNTER.

Tho the author indicates certain ameliorative measures for immediate application, it is not difficult to read between his lines a despair of any real remedy short of collectivist action.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

THE NEGRO: THE SOUTHERNER'S PROBLEM. By Thomas Nelson Page. Cloth, pp. xii, 316. Price, $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE vast importance of the Negro problem is thus stated by the author of these essays: "Next to representative government, this is to-day the most tremendous question which faces directly one-third of the people of the United States, and only less immediately all of them. It includes the labor question of the South, and must in time affect that of the whole country. It does more: it affects all those conditions which make life endurable and perhaps even possible in a dozen States of the Union." Mr. Page has dealt with the problem frankly and temperately and from the sound standpoint of the best mutual good of the two races. He sees and writes as a Southerner, but is neither partizan nor prejudiced. Unlike certain doctrinaires and cocksure politicians, Mr. Page has no cut-and-dried solution of the grave problem; yet this presentation of the subject in its wide bearings by one who intimately knows conditions at the South, and has so muchregard for the black man as is evidenced in his delightful stories of the negro people must have an informing and clarifying effect.

Two chief errors implanted in the negro mind a generation ago were, that the "Southern white was his enemy" and "that his race could be legislated into equality with the white." The idea that the Southerner was incapable of doing justice to the negroes is, we are assured, happily passing away.

Throughout these essays, distinction is made between the respectable negro element in the South, who are not included in the strictures made upon the race as a whole, and the great mass of the blacks, about nine millions in number, who are not only devoid of any shred of morality but are enveloped in an ignorance which forty years and the expenditure of more than one hundred millions of dollars for education—money raised by taxes upon the Southern whites—have failed to remedy.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

In tracing the historical side of the question, the fact is brought out of the exemplary behavior of the negroes during the Civil War. Their attachment and fidelity were remarkable. Since emancipation, however, changes have taken place. "The chief trouble that arose between the two races in the South after the war grew out of the ignorance at the North of the actual conditions at the South, and the ignorance at the South of the temper and power of the North." This ignorance was conspicuous in the pernicious teaching that the negro was the nation's ward and that he could be legislated into equality with the white man. The Freedmen's Bureau and the secret order of the Union League did untold harm in antagonizing the races and in solidifying the negroes against their former masters. The crowning error was the enfranchising of all the adult negroes, without regard to fitness in morals or intelligence. The consequences were disastrous. Now the old cordial

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relations between the races are gone. On the part of the whites is "indifference and contempt"; on the part of the blacks, "indifference and envy."

The fundamental mistake has consistently been made of "considering the negroes as absolutely of one class." But there are three classes, or at any rate two—the common lump or "new issue," and the "upper faction." The latter class is vastly superior in morals and character to the "new issue," of whom the majority lack the instinct for morality and pure family life, as one may read also in the book of W. H. Thomas, himself a negro. This condition results in the brutal crime which has to its account so many lynchings.

In his discussion of the lynching of negroes, Mr. Page expresses belief "that the arrest and the prompt handing over to the law of negroes by negroes, for assault on white women, would do more to break up ravishing and to restore amicable relations between the two races than all the resolutions of all the conventions and all the harangues of all the politicians." A similar idea, it is pointed out, is in practical operation under the British Government in Hongkong, where English, Chinese, and Indian police are employed to handle the affairs of a mixed population.

The false notion that the negroes have of being a special class is deplored by the author, who says: "A great step will be taken toward the solution of the problem when the negroes shall be considered, and shall consider themselves, 'not in the lump' but as individuals"—to be judged by the standards of morality and intelligence, each on his own merits. The question will finally be settled along economic lines. Mr. Page's only solution of the problem is, "to leave it to work itself out along the lines of economic laws, with such aid as may be rendered by an enlightened public spirit and a broad-minded patriotism." In other words, he has no great faith in outside interference. He is satisfied that the final settlement must be by way of elevating both races. Elementary education for the negro is advocated; this to include "industrial education" and higher education for those who can make a good use of it; and, "as the only sound foundation for the whole system of education, the negro must be taught the great elementary truths of morality and duty."

In addition to his own wide knowledge and observation of the South, Mr. Page brings into court the best types of the negroes themselves—such men as Washington, Thomas, and DuBois.

THE GIST OF HERBERT SPENCER.

HERBERT SPENCER. An Estimate and Review. By Josiah Royce. Together with a Chapter of Personal Reminiscences by James Collier. Cloth, 234 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Fox, Duffield & Co.

PROFESSOR ROYCE has performed a very timely service by preparing this excellent "Estimate and Review" of the life-work of Herbert Spencer. Its aim is to "reconsider the ideals and the methods of Spencer's philosophy in the light of his autobiography." The book, however, is in no sense a summary of Spencer's rather elaborate and imposing "System"; nor does it discuss the aspects of his teaching which have become most familiar to the general public—his agnosticism, his hedonistic ethics, his rejection of the supernatural. These doctrines are not original with Spencer; nor were they primary factors in the genesis of the "Synthetic Philosophy." For these reasons, but particularly because Spencer's treatment of such metaphysical questions is too "incidental" and too "uninstructed" to be of any real importance, Professor Royce ignores it and goes straight to the crucial point—his contribution to the Theory of Evolution. What Spencer "undertook to do was to reduce to unity certain aspects of the world of empirical fact." He should be judged primarily by his success in this attempt. The real question is, "How far did he help people to understand evolution?" "Is his 'unification' of the purely phenomenal processes of evolution a generalization at once sound and enlightening?"

JOSIAH ROYCE.

The answer is not altogether simple. And Professor Royce's analysis of the problems involved is somewhat too extended and too technical in statement to be either summarized or followed in detail in a brief review. We may, however, indicate the result at which Professor Royce arrives. It is that Spencer fails to explain the *unity* underlying the two opposed processes which, between them, appear to include all the phenomena of evolution; and so fails to tell us just what evolution is. Thus, in the inorganic world, the primary process is one of integration or consolidation; in the organic world, however, it is the expansive anabolic processes of living things—processes relatively opposed to consolidation; while in the social and moral spheres, the primary process is likewise one of expansion. What, then, is evolution always and everywhere? As "Spencer's theory of evolution does not determine the relations of the essential processes of evolution to one another," his account fails to provide us with a universal formula, descriptive and explanatory of all the phenomena of evolution. Hence, despite the great value of his services in this particular direction, we must after all regard him as only a pioneer.

So concisely has Professor Royce disposed of a large and intricate subject that it is found possible to include within the compass of a small book two further sections, a paper upon Spencer's educational theories, and a chapter of personal reminiscences by James Collier, for many years Spencer's secretary.

Spencer's theory of education is not an application of his principles of evolution to educational problems, for the four essays comprising his work on "Education" were all written during the years (the fifties) when the doctrine of evolution was itself in a formative state. It, however, strikingly illustrates his general attitude toward human life, and also the intimate relation which existed between his views and teachings on the one hand and his own education, traits of character, and personal experience on the other. The ideal education is substantially the education which Herbert Spencer himself received; the knowledge which is of most worth is the kind of knowledge he possessed. Both were probably the most valuable for Herbert Spencer, for whom about one-half the content of human culture had no meaning. Other types of mind have other, and some of them larger, needs. Every reader of the "Autobiography" must have received a strong impression of the amazing bareness of Spencer's conception of human life and human history; and this impression is only intensified by the reading of Professor Royce's review of his educational theories. "The narrowness of Spencer's outlook into the field of education is as obvious as is the wholesomeness of his attitude toward all the educational problems that he actually comprehends."

A BUSINESS NOVEL.

THE BUCCANEERS: A Story of the Black Flag in Business. By Henry M. Hyde. Cloth, 236 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

ONLY lately have our writers as a class buckled earnestly to the task of describing the life of our own country. One result of their doing this in fiction is a class of stories that aim at accomplishing for our day what Hawthorne effected in his by drawing Judge Pyncheon, or Thackeray, yet more fully, in England with his portraits of Pitt Crawley and the elder Osborne. That is to say, the *motif* of these stories is the revelation of the meanness and moral deformity that often lie behind worldly success. The later novels have one advantage: their ability to draw upon a wider knowledge of economics than was available at the date of the earlier ones. Industrial conditions furnish perhaps *the* burning question of our time. Among our younger novelists who have based books on them are Frederic S. Isham, Joseph A. Altsheler, and David Graham Phillips. With "The Buccaneers" Mr. Hyde, whose authorship is comparatively recent, enters the same field. His story is a good one of the kind.

The principal figure in the tale is Thomas Tabb, president of the Wireless Motor Company, unscrupulous, astute, and very able—a typical captain of industry at the age of sixty-four. We picture to ourselves his cowed yet admiring "hands" in confidential moments saying of him: "The old man's a screamer!" To him is opposed John Clark, president of the International Electric Appliance Corporation, one of the same kind, but only thirty-five. The two clash and wage a war for the market, which is fought on both sides with great skill, utter unscrupulousness, and intense bitterness. It would be unfair to the author to give here details of the result, but the history makes absorbing reading. Putting the title, subtitle, and chapter headings ("The Rover's Commission," "Mutiny," "A Shot Across the Bows," "The Prize Escapes," etc.) in terms of the old buccaneer literature, and so bringing out the not forced analogy between piracy and modern business, seems to be a mildly original feature. The industrial war, with its various participants, its lying, spying, trickery, bribery, "bluffing," "sharp practise," lawsuits, intimidation and duplicity, is the one element in the story that is fully worked out. The rest is "sketchy," going to show that woman's position (represented by Mrs. Thomas Tabb) in a business scheme of life is not a very happy one; and that, once in a while, she takes the bit in her teeth—when, as the all-conquering Tabb remarks on one occasion of his daughter, "Women are hell!" The helplessness of the church, too, in the hands of capital is hinted at in the person of the young rector, really the hero of the tale.

There is little psychological analysis in the book, what there is being assigned to the business magnates and the heroine, and no descriptive writing. The story (told in short, snappy sentences) is *action*, and moves from cover to cover. It is a close study of our commercialism, strongly put, and will be enjoyed by those who like to read about and understand an element that plays a leading part in American life to-day. The impression the book leaves with us is that the monster Business, some of the repulsiveness of whose internal structure the story lays bare, is something—if not guided or restrained—likely to crush the best in us all!

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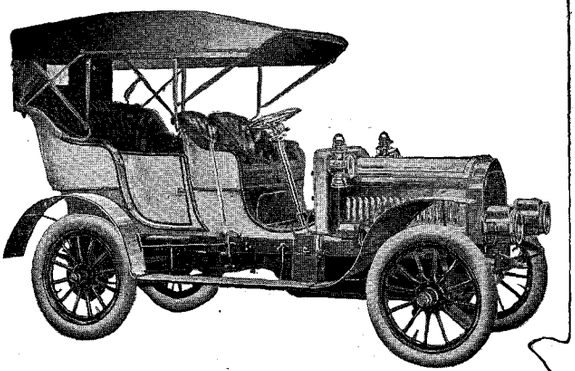

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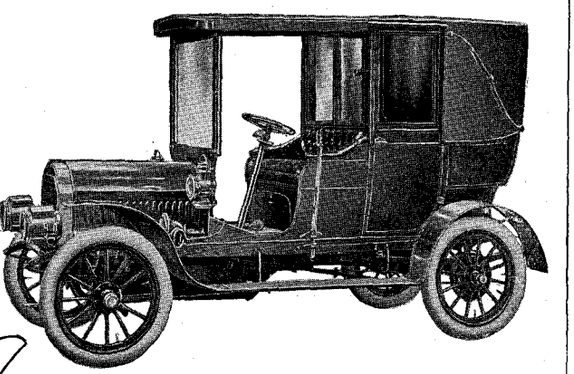

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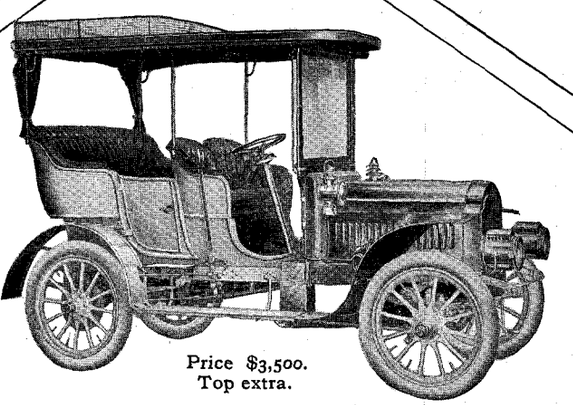

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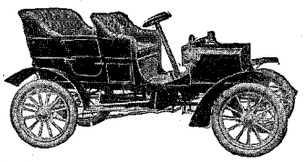

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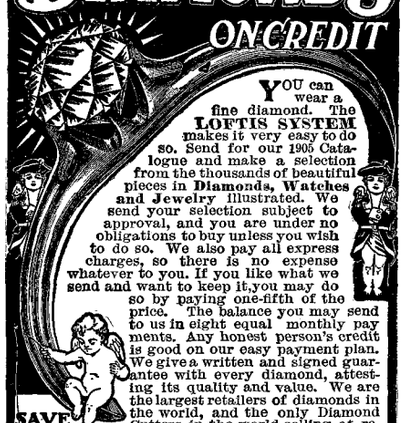

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Elements of Analytic Geometry."—Percey F. Smith, Ph.D. (Ginn & Co.)

"Collier's Self-Indexing Annual." (P. F. Collier & Son.)

"How Shall We Escape?"—Rev. French E. Oliver. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Accidents and Emergencies."—Charles W. Dulles, M.D. (J. K. Blakiston's Son & Co.)

"The House of Hawley."—Elmore Elliott Peake. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Clock and the Key."—Arthur Henry Vesey. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Constantine the Great."—John B. Firth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Syllabus of Continental European History."—Oliver H. Richardson, Ph.D. (Ginn & Co.)

"Library of Congress: The Kohl Collection."—Justin Winsor. (Government Printing Office.)

"The Four Doctrines with the Nine Questions."—E. Swedenborg. (American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.)

"Who Was Swedenborg, and What Are His Writings?" (The American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.)

"The Moralist."—G. L. Morrill. (Harrison & Smith Company, Minneapolis, paper.)

"Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac."—Composed by James E. Sullivan. (American Sports Publishing Company, paper, $0.10.)

"Spalding's Official Bowling Guide."—Samuel Karpf. (American Sports Publishing Company, $0.10.)

"Kobo: A Story of the Russo-Japanese War."—Herbert Strang. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"America's Aid to Germany in 1870-71."—Adolf Hepner. (Published by author, St. Louis, Mo., $1.50.)

"Contes Choisis."—Honoré de Balzac. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Atala René le Dernier."—A. Chateaubriand. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"The Commonwealth of Man."—Robert Afton Holland, S.T.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Liquor Tax Law in New York."—Wm. Travers Jerome. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Kaiser as He Is."—Henri de Noussanne. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"An Act in a Backwater."—E. F. Benson. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Fire of Spring."—Margaret Potter. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Conquest of the Southwest."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Breaking the Wilderness."—Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Chant of the Vultures.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

We are circling, glad of the battle; we rejoice in the smell of the smoke.
Fight on in the hell of the trenches: we publish your fame with a croak!
Ye will lie in dim heaps when the sunset blows cold on the reddening sand;
Yet fight, for the dead will have wages—a death-clutch of dust in the hand.
Ye have given us banquet, O kings, and still do we clamor for more:
Vast, vast is our hunger, as vast as the sea-hunger gnawing the shore.

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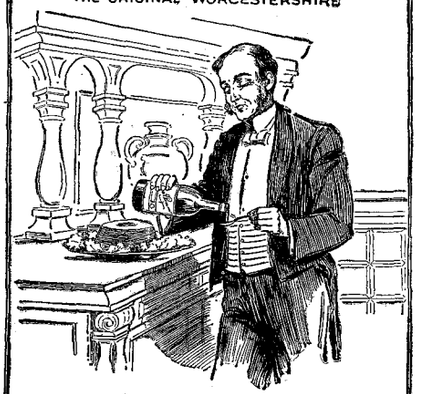

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'Tis well ye are swift with your signals—the blaze of the banners, the blare
Of the bugles, the boom of battalions, the cannon-breath hot on the air.
It is for our hunger ye hurry, it is for our feast ye are met:
Be sure we will never forget you, O servants that never forget!
For we are the Spirits of Battle, the peerage of greed we defend:
Our lineage rose from the Night, and we go without fellow or friend.

We were, ere our servant Sesostris spread over the Asian lands
The smoke of the blood of the peoples, the ashes he blew from his brands.
We circled in revel for ages above the Assyrian stream,
While Babylon builded her beauty, and faded to dust and to dream.
We scattered our laughter on Europe—and Troy was a word and a waste,
The glory of Carthage was ruined, the grandeur of Rome was effaced!

And we blazoned the name of Timour, as he harried his herd of kings,
And the host of his hordes wound on, a dragon with undulant rings.
And we slid down the wind upon France, when the steps of the earthquake passed,
When the Bastile bloomed into flame, and the heavens went by on the blast.
We hung over Austerlitz cheering the armies with jubilant cries;
We scented three kings at the carnage, and croaked our applause from the skies.

O kings, ye have catered to vultures—have chosen to feed us forsooth
The joy of the world and her glory, the hope of the world and her youth.
O kings, ye are diligent lackeys: we laurel your names with our praise,
For ye are the staff of our comfort, for ye are the strength of our days.
Then spur on the host in the trenches to give up the sky at a stroke:
We tell all the winds of their glory: we publish their fame with a croak!

—*From Collier's Weekly.*

Opportunity.

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

He heard his loyal people cry
Like children to a saint:
"Help, Little Father, or we die!
We starve and freeze and faint.
The noble hears not for his crimes,
The soldier, for his drum,
The Procurator, for his chimes—
At last to thee we come.

"To-morrow, with a faithful priest—
God's best gift to the poor—
A throng shall stand, as at a feast,
Before thy palace door.
And that with favor it be crowned,
The prayer we bring to thee
Shall to the Holy Cross be bound
As Christ on Calvary.

"And wives and children too shall come
To move thy piteous heart,
And when thou see'st them, pale and numb,
Thy ready tear shall start.

Hawaii's Food Supply.

The second largest agricultural industry of the Hawaiian Territory is the cultivation of a vegetable called taro. Taro grows in the ground under water like rice. The root resembles a large sweet potato. The stock and leaf look very much like those of the calla lily. It requires about eighteen months for the taro plant to mature.

Taro forms the chief food of the Hawaiians. The principal way of cooking it is in a porridge something like oatmeal, although it can also be made into about as many different kinds of food as wheat flour.

A remarkable feature of taro is the natural dextrin or digestive ferment which it contains, rendering it when cooked so easy to digest that in the hospitals of Honolulu it is prescribed as the principal diet. It is an ideal food for infants and invalids and for persons of feeble or fitful digestion. It may be interesting to note that in the native Hawaiian language there is no word meaning "indigestion" or to correspond with our word "Dyspepsia."

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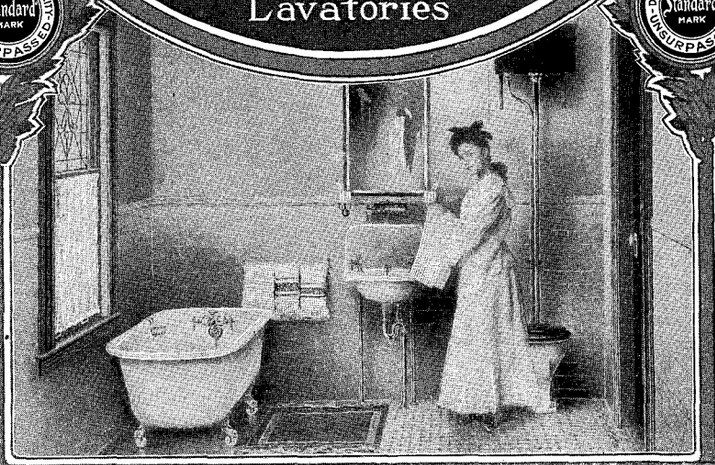

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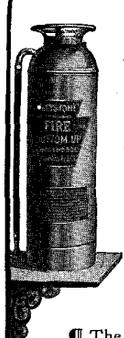

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We blame thee not; how couldst thou know,
With courtiers trained to hide?
But thou wilt hear: our daily wo
Shall woo thee to our side."

Then the good angel of the Czar
Spake with a sibyl's voice:
"Let no mischance this moment mar,
'Tis sent thee to rejoice.
Go meet thy people as they trudge
Toward thee their weary way,
To find in thee a righteous judge;
And go unarmed as they.

"Enough, through centuries of wrong,
Thy line's inverted fame,
The Romanoff has been too long
The synonym of shame.
Then haste to meet the cross afar,
Do thou what courage can,
And thou shalt be the greater Czar
If thou but show the man."

He rose, resolved; but—fortune dire!—
One glance his purpose crossed:
An impulse from some recreant sire
Triumphed, and he was lost.
The flower is trampled in the sod;
False dawn delays the day:
And once again the Will of God
Marches the bloody way.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

PERSONALS.

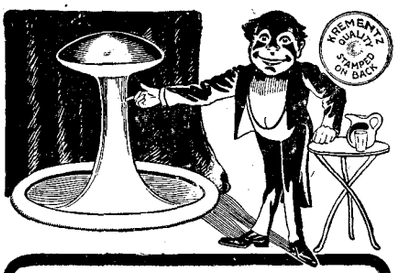
The Czar's Check.—Professor Tuxen, the Danish artist who painted "The Coronation of Edward VII," says the Copenhagen daily *Köbenhavn*, received an order from the Russian Emperor for a copy of this painting, and agreed to furnish it for the sum of 12,000 rubles.

A short time ago the professor went to St. Petersburg to deliver the painting. He was granted an audience with the Czar, who expressed his satisfaction with the picture, and who handed the professor an order on the imperial treasury for the sum agreed upon. When the professor presented the check for payment, he was told that an order from the Emperor was subject to a discount, and he had to accept a sum considerably smaller than the face value of the check. Before his departure from Russia the professor had a farewell audience with his Majesty, who, in the course of conversation, asked him: "Did you get your money, Professor?" Professor Tuxen replied that he had not intended to mention the matter, but since his Majesty himself raised the question he would say that he had received only part of the money. At this the Czar seemed not at all surprised, but calmly made out another order for the sum which had been deducted from the original amount, and thus Tuxen got his money.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Joe Jefferson's Seventy-sixth Birthday.—On February 20 the venerable actor "Joe" Jefferson was seventy-six years old, and this fact served to recall some amusing incidents of a stage career of seventy-three years. The exact date of his début none may give, says a writer in the New York *Evening Mail*, for he was a baby in arms when he first appeared on the stage. Mr. Jefferson remembers a few incidents of his very early appearance, and he is quoted as saying:

"Had I been old enough to curse at the time, I dare say I should have muttered very nasty things of the national anthem. I had gone on to recite the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' but I could get no further than 'Oh, say, can you see——?' Three several times I asked the question, or began to, and then some one hissed and I fled. When was that? Heaven knows. There is no danger of my forgetting the incident, but the month and the year are beyond me.

"Nor will I ever forget the time when I cut the cocoon of leading mandom to become a gaudy butterfly, headed starward. When I opened my window that spring morning the soft and vernal air, which I presume was about somewhere, made no appeal to me at all, for there, just across the street, was a fence bearing my name in letters four feet high. I stood en-



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which carries automatic insurance. If anything happens to it your dealer will give you a new one. But nothing can happen. It is made in one strong piece. No joints. No soldering. Will not bend or break. Easy to button and unbutton because it is correctly shaped. Double thick shank. Graceful design. 21 Models for ladies and gentlemen; gold, silver, or rolled plate. Be sure you get the
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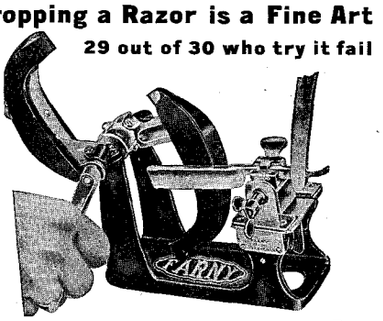
29 out of 30 who try it fail



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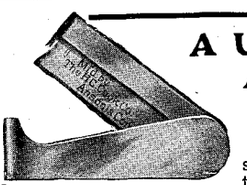

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tranced—until I suddenly happened to notice that not one man of all the scores that were passing gave so much as a glance at the name that meant Me. Perhaps I pitied them, and anyway, I guess I was quite like other young men, and sat down, half-dressed, to dream dreams."

A View of Swinburne.—Harold Begbie, in the London *Mail*, gives this view of "the greatest living poet," Swinburne:

"I think he is the happiest creature under heaven. It is amazing to sit with him and listen to him. One feels breathless under the ceaseless rapture of his contentment. The tall forehead is clear like a summer sky; the violet eyes overflow with twinkling laughter; the lips, visible under mustache and beard of fading gold, bubble over with banter and quick merriment. He interrupts for a jest the reading of a poem; he remembers in the midst of political talk a swim in some mountain-locked lake or the supper at an inn after a famous walk on a moonlit coast. He is quick with his words, speaking in a high and feminine voice, and he is irresistible in his sudden and eager appeals to one's sympathies. One could no more be vexed with him than with a favorite bird.

"But he forces upon the mind the miracle of personality, and leaves one dumbfounded. He is entirely without curiosity. He experiences not the smallest desire in the world to seek out the mysteries of existence. Darwin has spoken the last word. Creation is explained. God has passed away forever out of our cosmogony. We shall die, but our children will inherit. Ours to enjoy the beautiful world, to make it better and freer for our children, and never to think of ultimate mysteries. Why should we?

"That a mind so extraordinarily endowed can accept such a position—which tacitly implies a finality in science—and can rest his ardent soul in a creed so comfortless, barren, and untenable, is a miracle which will surely strike the future critic of the poems, and interest for long years to come the careful student of genius. But the very miracle is the key to the personality. Swinburne is a boy, the eternal child of our laborious days. Nothing can make him *blasé* or dull the edge of his appetite of pure enjoyment. He lives every second of his life—fully, resolutely, merrily, and blithely."

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The Ruling Passion.—"You probably don't remember me," began the self-made man proudly, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor humble boy, you gave me a message to carry——"

"Yes, yes," cried the busy man. "Where's the answer?"—*Smart Set.*

Poor Dad.—FATHER: "What did the teacher say when she heard you swear?"

SMALL BOY: "She asked me where I learned it."

FATHER: "What did you tell her?"

BOY: "I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Hint.—"Energy," said the young man who had been calling steadily for about a year, "energy and promptitude—those are what are wanted nowadays."

"Yes, indeed," replied the young lady, with meaning. "Just look at young Mr. Wilson. He met Miss

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Christine Terhune Herrick
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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A complete encyclopedia of etiquette. IT TELLS the proper thing for GUEST and HOSTESS. How to give a dinner—little or big. What kind of invitations to send. How to accept such invitations or send regrets. How to select your guests, and why. Every detail of setting the table and serving. The same information for LUNCHEONS, TEAS, SUPPERS, etc.

When a wedding occurs at your home—bound to happen if you have children—tells you how to go about it for a CHURCH or HOME WEDDING. If you are a GUEST only, BRIDESMAID OR GROOMSMAN, it tells you your part. Gives every detail covering Engagement—Congratulations, Engagement Ring, Wedding Preliminaries, Invitations, Bridesmaids' Dinner, Wedding Ring, Music, Refreshments, Presents, etc.

The same information in detail for Balls and Dances, Receptions, Musicales, Theatre, Evening and Garden Parties. Also the etiquette of Calls, Cards, Correspondence, etc.

Vol. 2—THE COOKING SCHOOL

It presents a complete course of Cooking Lessons, giving every detail of each process, which ordinary cook books do not, taking the place of the attendance at Cooking School, where a course costs from $20 to $50. These lessons are by MRS. HERRICK, who gives you the benefit of her lifelong experience, much of which was acquired through association with her mother, MARION HARLAND. It helps you run your household economically, solve the Servant Problem, to do your marketing and select good meats, etc.

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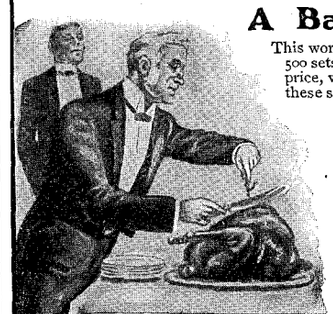
These two volumes constitute the most complete Cook Book ever published. Hundreds of original Recipes never before published, a consolidation of the best that is contained in the other Cook Books, many of which in single volumes sell for more than this set will cost you. Solves the daily question, "What shall we eat to-day?"

Vol. 5—THE MAN'S VOLUME

How to carve meat, poultry, and game; fully illustrated. The greatest variety of Chafing-Dish Recipes and Nut Dishes. How to make all kinds of refreshing beverages. The story of the Wines of the world. Interprets all the foreign cooking terms. Suggestions for pleasant conversation at meals. How to respond to toasts—gives many clever ones; how to make a little after-dinner talk or respond to the well wishes of your guests.



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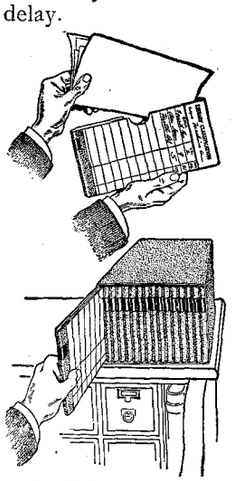

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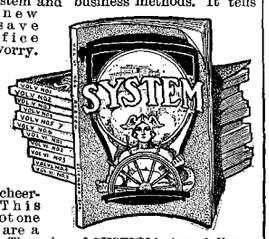

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Anderson only two months ago, and he is engaged to her already."—*Tit-Bits.*

Saved.—Mrs. Washington was just about completing "The Confessions of a Wife," when the Father of his country burst into the room and hastily destroyed the manuscript.

"What!" he exclaimed, "have you no feeling? Don't you know that this would destroy my chances of going into history as the man who never told a lie?"—*Life.*

Usually the Case.—GLADYS: "Men are such conceited things! Why, one may see them any time gazing at a looking-glass."

TOM (meaningly): "Yes, but it's always a good-looking lass."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 12.—The Czar orders the appointment of a commission to inquire into the St. Petersburg labor question. It is also reported that the Emperor will establish a land congress.

February 13.—Reports from all over Russia foretell the failure of the labor movement and the speedy resumption of work. The Russian Council of Ministers calls upon the Minister of Finance to draft reform measures, including those demanded by the workingmen.

February 16.—St. Petersburg workers, after a few hours in various factories, renew the strike, and troops are again mobilized within the city.

February 17.—Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, is blown to pieces by a bomb while driving at Moscow.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 12.—Japanese bombard Lone Tree Hill. Kuropatkin reports that the railroad between Harbin and Mukden has been cut by Japanese raiders, and that General Kaulbars has taken command of the Russian second Manchurian army.

February 13.—The North Sea case is closed before the international commission at Paris.

February 15.—The Russian third Pacific squadron leaves Libau for the Far East. A Japanese report says that a force of 9,000 Russian cavalry, with guns, is operating on Oyama's extreme left flank, and is advancing on Heikontai.

February 16.—Japanese report the repulse of Russian attacks on Waitao Mountain, and the retreat of the Russian cavalry force which had moved against the Japanese left. General Gripenberg, removed from command of Russia's second Manchurian army, arrives in St. Petersburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 13.—German colonists in Samoa ask the Reichstag to secure payment of the indemnity from the United States and Great Britain, under the arbitration award of 1902, which, they say, has not been paid.

February 14.—King Edward opens the British parliamentary session.

February 15.—President Castro declines to arbitrate the asphalt claims and other pending disputes with the United States and negotiations are at a standstill.

February 16.—The Supreme Court of Venezuela reaffirms its decision sequestrating the lands of the American Asphalt Company.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 11.—*Senate:* The arbitration treaties are ratified, after an amendment changing the word "agreement" to "treaty" had been adopted by vote of 50 to 9, and a letter from President Roosevelt criticizing the change had been read.

House: Bills for the better protection of life on steamships are passed.

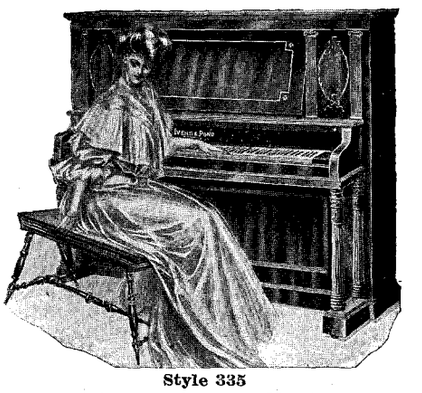
February 13.—*Senate:* The Swayne impeachment trial continues; the Agricultural bill is considered.

House: Congressmen Hearst, of New York, and Sullivan, of Massachusetts, make sensational speeches, heaping abuse upon each other.

February 14.—*Senate:* Senator Lodge defends the Senate in its action on the arbitration treaties. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed after the adoption of an amendment prohibiting drawbacks on wheat imported to make flour for export.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is taken up. Representative Littlefield speaks on our foreign policy and extravagant expenditures.

February 15.—*Senate:* The Santo Domingo treaty is sent in with a letter from the President, ta-



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HAIR

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The Jefferson Bank guarantee on the Cap, however, together with the fact that nearly every sale has led to other orders, has simply deluged us with work, and we now suggest that those who contemplate placing order date their checks at least thirty days ahead, as we can not promise earlier shipment.

This, of course, is quite a reflection upon our ability in not being prepared, but we now have arrangements under way that will enable us to make shipment of nearly a thousand Caps daily.

The Evans Vacuum Cap is used a few minutes each day, and it only requires about ten days to get the scalp loose and pliable, and this condition is essential to the life and growth of the hair—the hair cannot thrive in a tight and congested scalp.

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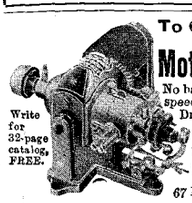

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king a position that to maintain the Monroe Doctrine the United States must see that the republics of the south pay their just debts.

House: The Naval bill is again discussed. A resolution is passed requesting an investigation of the Standard Oil trust by the Department of Commerce.

February 16.—*Senate:* The Swayne impeachment trial continues.

House: The wheat drawback amendment to the Agricultural bill is returned to the Senate, because it invades the constitutional prerogatives of the House. The bill providing a form of government for the Canal zone is passed.

February 17.—*Senate:* The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed. The amendment to the Agricultural bill repealing the wheat drawback is stricken from the bill.

House: The Statehood bill is sent to a conference committee, and the Naval bill is discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 11—It is announced at the White House that all the members of the Cabinet except Postmaster-General Wynne, will be reappointed on March 6; Mr. Cortelyou will become Postmaster-General and Mr. Wynne will be made consul-general at London.

February 13.—Secretary Hay announces that the arbitration treaties amended by the Senate will not be presented to the governments with which they were negotiated.

President Roosevelt delivers a speech touching upon the race issue before the Republican Club of New York City.

Senator Mitchell, Congressman Hermann and others are again indicted by the federal grand jury at Portland, Ore., in connection with the land fraud cases.

February 15.—The Kansas House of Representatives passes the bill for a state oil refinery to fight the Standard Oil trust.

February 16.—President Roosevelt directs Commissioner Garfield to proceed immediately with the Standard Oil investigation requested by the House of Representatives.

February 17.—The Kansas Legislature passes the bill making pipe lines for the transportation of oil common carriers. The governor signs the bill providing for a state oil refinery.

CHESS.

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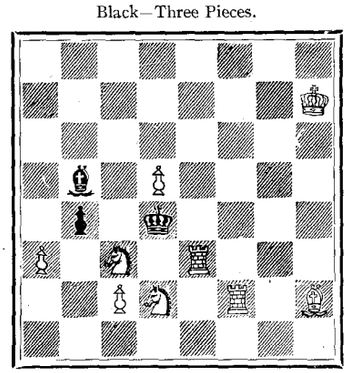

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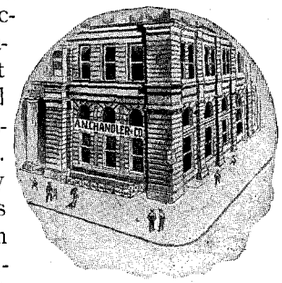

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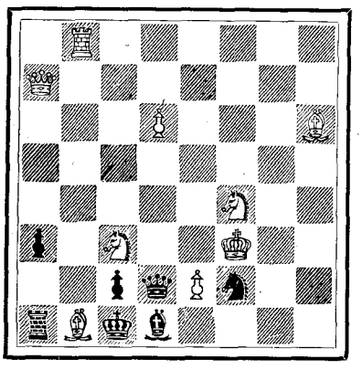
Problem 1,037.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 R 6; Q 7; 3 P 3 B; 8; 5 S 2; p 1 S 2 K 2; 2 p q P s 2; r B k b 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,027

1. B—R 2 / K—Q 5	2. Kt—B 4 / Any	3. Q—K 5 or Q 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. K—Kt 7 / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P—K R 5	2. Kt—B 5, ch / K x Kt	3. P—K Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / P—Q R 5	2. Q—Q 8 / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—B 6, mate

No. 1,028. Three Key-moves: Q—K 5, Q—R 4 ch, and Q—Kt 4 ch.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; C. Nugent, New York City; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. R. Williams, South Omaha; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; C. H. Schneider, Decatur, Ind.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; E. C. Brinker, Riegelsville, Pa.; M. D. M., New Orleans; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.

1,028: "Twenty-three." Philadelphia; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; P. G. Toepfer, Milwaukee; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; C. W. C., Altoona, Pa.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; W. E. Warner, Nicholson, Pa.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia.; J. S. S., Orono, Me.; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, La.; D. Ham.

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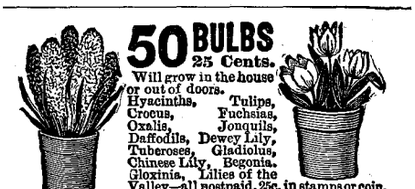

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Many solvers will be amazed to learn that B—Kt 3 will not solve 1,027. The last variation in the solution proves this:

1.	B—Kt 3	2.	Q—Q 8	3. No mate.
	P—Q R 5		P x B	

In addition to those reported E. W. Gile, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., solved 1,021, 1,022, 1,024, 1,026; F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., 1,022, 1,024, 1,026; S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., 1,022-1,026; R. G. E., 1,022, 1,024, 1,025, 1,026; P. G. T., 1,024, 1,025, 1,026; W. K. G., J. P. S., A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1,024, 1,026; E. A. K., Dr. P. J., 1,025; M. D. M., 1,025, 1,026; Dr. M. C. J., J. R. Beede, West Epping, N. H., A. I. Innes, Aitkin, Minn., C. S. J., 1,026.

Twenty-nine States and Canada represented by this week's solvers.

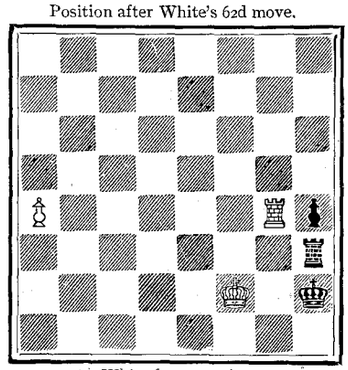
Marshall-Janowski Match.

At the time of going to press the score stood: Marshall, 5; Janowski, 4; Draw, 2.

THE FIRST GAME.

	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	32	K—K 3	P—B 4
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	33	P—Kt 4	P x P
3	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4	34	R x P	R—Kt 6 ch
4	P x Q P	K P x P	35	K—B 2	Kt—Kt 4
5	P—K 4	P x K P	36	R—Q 4 ch	K—K 2
6	B—Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2	37	P—B 4	Kt—B 2
7	P x P	B x B	38	R—K 4 ch	K—Q 2
8	Q x Q ch	K x Q	39	R—Q 4 ch	Kt—Q 3
9	Kt x B	B x P	40	Kt—Kt 3	K—K 3
10	K Kt—R 3	P—K R 3	41	P—Kt 5	R—Kt 7 ch
11	B—K 3	Kt—Q 2	42	K—Kt sq	R—R 7
12	R—Q sq	B—Kt 5 ch	43	Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt
13	B—Q 2	B x B ch	44	R x Kt ch	K—B 3
14	R x B	K Kt—B 3	45	P—Kt 6	P—Q R 4
15	Castles	K—K 2	46	R—B 4	R—Kt 7
16	Kt—Q 6	K R—Q Kt sq	47	R—B 5	R x P
17	R—K sq	Kt—B 4	48	R x P	R—Kt 7
18	P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K 3	49	R—R 8	K—B 4
19	Kt x K P	Kt x Kt	50	R—B 8 ch	K—Kt 5
20	R x Kt	R—Q sq	51	P—B 5	K—B 6
21	K R—K 2	Q R—B sq	52	P—R 3	R—Kt 7 ch
22	P—B 3	R—B 8 ch	53	K—B sq	R—K R 7
23	K—B 2	R x R	54	K—K sq	R x P
24	R x R	R—Q Kt 8	55	P—B 6	P x P
25	P—Q R 3	R—Kt 6	56	R x P ch	K—Kt 7
26	R—Q R 2	K—Q 3	57	R—Kt 6 ch	K—R 7
27	Kt—Kt sq	K—B 3	58	R—Q Kt 6	P—R 4
28	Kt—K 2	R—Q 6	59	R x P	P—R 5
29	P—Q R 4	R—Kt 6	60	R—Kt 4	K—Kt 7
30	R—B 2 ch	K—Q 3	61	R—Kt 4 ch	K—R 7
31	R—B 4	R—Kt 7	62	K—B 2	K—R 8

Position after White's 62d move.



White forces a win.

63	P—R 5	R—R 7 ch	73	K—Kt 2	R—R 4
64	K—B sq	R—R 6	74	K—Kt 3	K—K 4
65	P—R 6	R—B 6 ch	75	K—Kt 4	R—R 8
66	K—K 2	R—Q R 6	76	K—B 5	R—B 8 ch
67	R x P ch	K—Kt 7	77	K—Kt 5	K—Q 4
68	R—Kt 4 ch	K—R 6	78	P—R 7	R—Q R 8
69	R—Kt 6	K—R 5	79	R—R 6	R—Kt 8 ch
70	K—Q 2	K—R 4	80	K—R 5	K—B 4
71	R—Q Kt 6	K—Kt 4	81	R—B 6 ch	K—Q 4
72	K—B 2	K—B 4	82	R—B 8 wins.	

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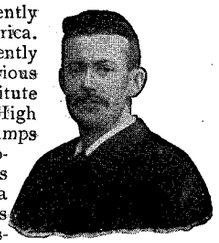
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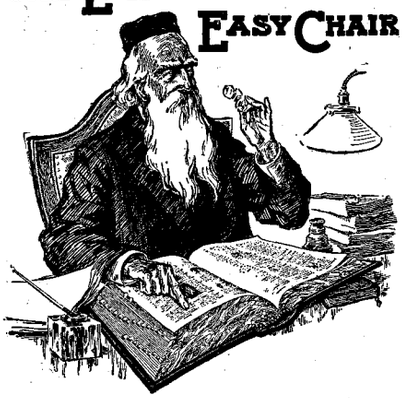

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"T. P.," Stamford, Conn.—"Which form should have the preference in addressing a clergyman, 'The Rev. John Blank' or simply 'Rev. John Blank'? Is any difference in rank indicated by the article? What other forms of address are there for churchmen?"

The form "Rev. John Blank" is that usually sanctioned by custom. The use of the article simply lends emphasis to the address. In speech the article is commonly used; in addressing correspondence it is usually omitted. In usage a clergyman or member of a Roman Catholic religious order is styled "Reverend"; a dean in the Anglican church, a principal (if a clergyman) of a Scotch university, or the moderator of the Scotch General Assembly is styled "Very Reverend"; a bishop, "Right Reverend"; an archbishop, "Most Reverend"; an archdeacon, "Venerable."

"J. E. L.," Cape Town, South Africa.—"(1) Can one speak of a liquid sometimes absorbing a hard substance? Does not a hard substance dissolve into a liquid? (2) Is not 'saccharin' a sweet substance found in sugar-cane, beet-roots, pineapple, etc.? Can you give the composition of saccharine tablets? Why are they so named? How is saccharin obtained from coal-tar? (3) Which is correct, 'I intended to have gone' or 'I intended to go' (when unforeseen circumstances have prevented one from going on a journey)? Please state the rules of grammar governing this point."

(1) Liquid substances have been known to absorb hard substances, as in zincography, in which the following is the action of the acid used upon the metal: The acid is poured upon the prepared plate, and the work of etching begins. The acid liquefies the metal, such as copper or zinc, *and takes into its own body this metal in an invisible form.* It does not burn the metal away as a hot iron would burn away a piece of paper. If the acid that has been used for the etching of the metal were put through a chemical process it would be possible to restore the metal to its metallic form. If the acid after being used were put some place where the liquid would be absorbed by the atmosphere, it would be found that a deposit would be left behind, and the constituents of this deposit would be a metal and the solids of the acid. For further elucidation of this point we would advise you to communicate with some scientific journal. (2) Are you not confusing "saccharose" with "saccharin"? The former is obtained from sugar-cane, maple, beet, etc. "Saccharin," according to a decision based on the Standard Dictionary recently and given by the United States Board of General Appraisers (see "Treasury Decisions," October 12, 1904) is "a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_5S.NO_3$) derived from toluene, a constituent of coal-tar. It is three hundred times sweeter than cane-sugar. . . . Saccharin was discovered by Ira Remsen and Charles Fahlberg in the chemical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University." Saccharin is obtained from coal-tar by distillation. (3) Coal-tar is the black pitch obtained from bituminous coal by distillation. (4) "I intended to go" is correct. The rule on this is as follows: "Verbs of commanding, desiring, expecting, hoping, intending, permitting, and some others, in all their tenses, refer to actions or events relatively present or future."

"R. H. W.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct to say of a soldier under fire, that he is *on* the firing-line or *in* the firing-line?"

It is customary to say *on* the firing-line and *in* the zone of fire.

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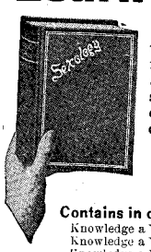

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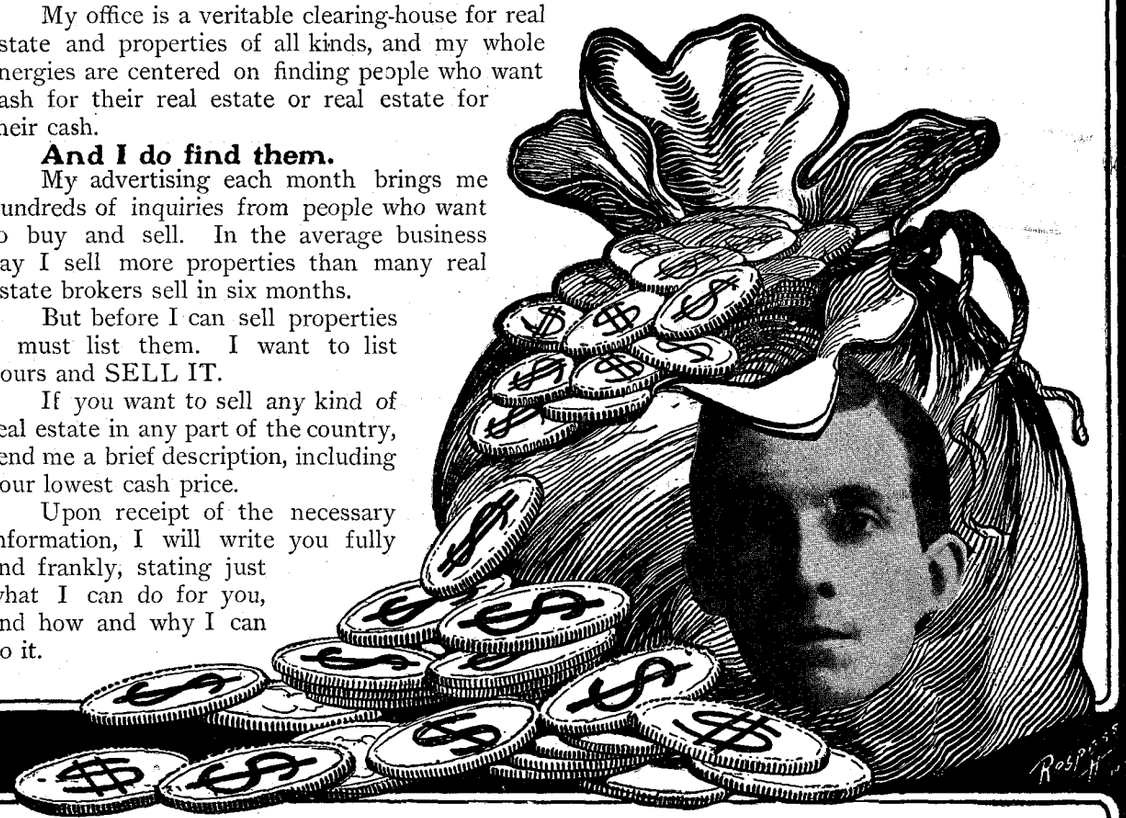

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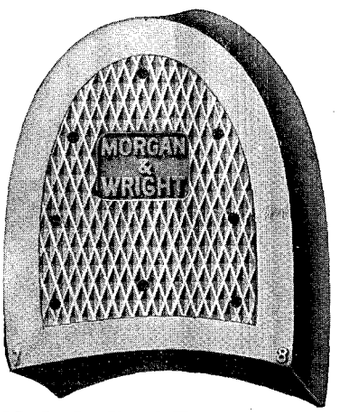

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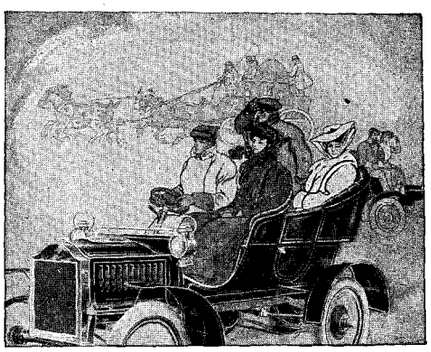

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